Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864. NUMBER 115.

Mr. Toodles' remark that "it was not that man but another man," the public will observe that he runs to the same conclusion, whichever way his address is worded. That conclusion is that the Union ought not to be restored by force of arms, that it ought not to be restored in the only way that it can be restored.

As to the remainder of Mr. McCormick's letter we have only to reply that we never supposed him to be any worse than the Chicago platform. He writes to assure us that he is no better. We are glad to find a candidate who avows that he stands squarely on that platform. He is a bird of rare plumage. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Pendleton are the only ones we know of, and unless they shall be promptly secured by some enterprising museum the race will be extinct.

Grand Union Mass Meeting at Galesburg, Ill.

There will be a rousing meeting, to close up the campaign, at Galesburg, Nov. 4th. The people of Henry, Mercer, Warren and Knox counties will be there, and make the largest meeting ever held in Central Illinois. Let everybody turn out.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN.

The Great Detroit Meeting—Union Rally at Marshall.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Mich, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Great preparations are being made for a monstrous mass meeting to be held on the 1st of November. It is intended to be the grandest gathering of loyal men ever held in the Peninsular State. Hon. S. P. Chase, Hon. F. Hassenrock of Ohio, Hon. Daniel S Dickinson and Hon. Lyman Tremaine of New York, Senators Howard and Chandler, Gov. Blair, Hon. H. H. Crapo, Hon. W. A. Howard and Hon. H. T. Backus are expected to speak.

The demonstration promises to be a magnificent one in every respect.

On the 21st of last August the extensive dry goods store of Campbell & Linn was entered by burglars and $8,000 worth of silks taken. The property has just been discovered in New York city.

FROM MARSHALL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MARSHALL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

An immense mass meeting was held to-day at Marshall. Over 10,000 people were present. It was a spirited and enthusiastic demonstration. Michigan is loyal to the core. The political prospects are brightening day by day.

FROM REBELDOM.

Convention of Rebel State Governors —What they Resolved to Do—They are in Favor of Employing their Slaves as Soldiers, Etc.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27.—Richmond papers of the 24th contain the proceedings of a convention held at Augusta, Ga., on the 17th inst., between the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, for consultation upon the state of the Southern Confederacy, thought generally to be *for Beale morts* at this juncture. The convened Governors, after a free interchange of opinions, resolved, in substance, that there is no cause for them to be discouraged, but it is imperative to increase their armies immediately; to recommend that the Legislatures repeal all laws prohibiting the sending of troops outside the State limits; to urge the Confederate authorities to conscript every man engaged in the various departments, whose places can be supplied by disabled officers, soldiers and negroes; to recommend legislative enactments for the arrest of deserters; to make it imperative that negroes be removed from the frontiers exposed to the Union armies; that the course of the United States Government, in appropriating slaves to the purposes of war, demands a change in policy on their part, and they recommend the Confederate authorities, under proper restrictions, to appropriate such part of them (the negroes) to the public service as may be required; that the Confederate Congress remove all restrictions on the commerce of individual States; and the Governors close with the usual flummery about maintaining the rights of sovereign States, achieving their independence, etc.

The Richmond papers of Monday last have the following:

It is said that Yankee deserters state that a district south of all class is impressed for an early attack on Wilmington, are rendezvousing in the harbor of Beaufort, N. C.

Yankee raids to the towns of Woodville, Port Gibson, Natchez and Skipwith Landing, in Mississippi, are mentioned, in which large numbers of beef cattle were secured. These are but a few of the series of successful and valuable expeditions from Vicksburg and vicinity which Gen Dana has for some time been sending out.

The extensive rebel Government wagon shops in Lynchburg were destroyed by fire on the night of Saturday last.

Sheridan's magnificent victory of the 19th inst. was such a crusher to the rebels that the Richmond editors are making desperate endeavors to belittle it. The *Enquirer*, alluding to the turning point in the battle, says: "Dye of the most brilliant victories of the war had been gained by our troops, but in an evil hour, when a portion of our men were plundering the property they had captured, a small force of Yankee cavalry appeared on our left flank. The plunderers took to flight, and thus our whole army was thrown into a panic and fled in a disorganized condition. It argues that the defeat of Early is only a temporary disaster, and no solid result is attained by it for Sheridan, disgraceful though it was for us. The rebel cavalry operating in the valley in strong force for their conduct on the occasion. Ten thousand is given as the whole number of Early's army in the battle; and 30,000 as Sheridan's. These Richmond papers claim as their captures 1,900 Union soldiers.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Interesting Foreign News Summary.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 27.—The Cunard steamer Africa, from Liverpool 15th, and Queenstown 16th, has arrived.

It is denied that the pirate Semmes has left Liverpool.

It is thought peace will be concluded at the Vienna Conference.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Cotton closed quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull. Petroleum quiet at 1s 10d @1s 11d for crude.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A Spanish steamer, name unknown, from Antwerp, came to anchor off Shoreham, Sussex county, on the 11th of October, in charge of the officers of the United States frigate Niagara, which vessel had exhibited her suspicion of having a cargo to run the blockade. The Niagara was in company with the steamer at Shoreham. The steamer Sacramento was also off Newhaven on the 12th inst., proceeding down the channel. The owner of the blockade runner Laurel publishes a letter denying the statement that Capt. Semmes had sailed in his vessel as chief officer. He says that the little steamer Ranger of less than 100 tons is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel and converted into a rebel cruiser.

It is reported from Africa that Jules Gerard, the explorer, was drowned while crossing a river.

Joe Coburn, accompanied by his friends, had personally demanded from the stakeholder of the stakes for the intended fight, on the ground that he was at the place fixed for the fight, while Mace failed to appear. The stakeholder explained that Coburn could have fought, owing to the non-fulfilment of the conditions as to riders, and unless some mutual agreement could be come to, the affair was a draw.

Coburn expected a wl ito fight, but only in Ireland, or failing that, in Canada.

Financial affairs in England continued to be much disturbed, but the funds show an improved tone and a better tone. The demand for discount was active, but the rate remains nominally 9 per cent.

The additional suspensions include Crown, Bruce & Co., produce brokers in London, with liabilities amounting to £100,000; Ledyard, woollen warehousemen, London; Edward Combe, merchant, London; Jasper Wilson & Co., of Newcastle; N. H. Williams & Co., of Manchester, and others. Another London merchant, Mr. A. Duster, has committed suicide in consequence of his embarrassments.

FRANCE.—The weekly returns of the bank of France show a decrease in cash of seventeen millions of francs. Owing to the heavy decrease the bank on the 15th advanced its rate of discount from 7 to 8 per cent.

The engagements between the French troops and the Arab insurgents in Algeria on the 29th and 30th of September, resulted in 800 Arabs being killed and wounded, and over 100 French soldiers.

The cotton harvest was heavy on the 14th inst., the receipts cleared at 60 bls. There was a decided improvement in the Confederate loan, it closed at 69@64.

A chartered Spanish steamer was stopped on the 10th off the Isle of Wight by the steamers Magara and Sacramento, who brought her up and anchored her off the Needles. Paris Bourse was heavy on the 14th inst., the rentes closed at 69f 35c. There was a decided improvement in the Confederate loan, it closed at 69@64.

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The cotton crop of the Mississippi valley is now estimated at 1,000,000 bales.

The Liverpool Times of to-day has an editorial strongly urging the proposed confederation of the British American provinces on account of the powerful military state which the American Union has become.

The Sanitary Commission.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27.—By the forthcoming report of the Sanitary Commission, it will be shown that the value of the contributions received and spent $7,000,000.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The War in Western Missouri—Kansas Saved.

Price Completely Defeated—Full and Authentic Advices.

HIS ARMY DEMORALIZED AND FLYING—HE BURNS HIS TRAINS.

Steele Awaiting to Intercept Him in Arkansas.

FROM FORT SCOTT—MORE REBEL ATROCITIES—A SECOND LAWRENCE HORROR.

From Washington—Important Negotiations Between Grant and Lee.

Joint Measures for the Alleviation of the Condition of Prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Important Decision Regarding 7-30 Notes.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—THE GOOD THINGS FROM SHERRIDAN REAFFIRMED.

FURTHER DETAILS OF HIS RECENT SUCCESS.

Highly Interesting Foreign News Summary.

OUR NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Horrors of the Yellow Fever at Newbern.

The Green Mountain Boys Getting Ready.

The Attempted Astounding Frauds on N. Y. Soldiers.

Wholesale Forgery of McClellan Votes by Gov. Seymour's Satraps.

NEW YORK STATE AGENTS AT BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON ARRESTED.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

The Sundays Battle—Defeat and Retreat of Price—Official Dispatches from Gen. Curtis—Accounts of Eye Witnesses.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Price has been driven below Fort Scott, closely followed by our cavalry. We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell and several pieces of artillery. Rosecrans was at Little Santa Fee, 12 miles south of Kansas City, with infantry on Tuesday night.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 27.

A dispatch concerning the capture of Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, is confirmed. We captured twelve pieces of artillery, and a large number of rebel officers as prisoners. There is a report in town that this is a hoax, but it has been confirmed from undoubted sources.

The Kansas militia have been ordered back to Kansas. Our forces picked up thirteen of Price's wagons at Independence, and it is believed many more will be taken which were left by Price in his hasty retreat.

Five hundred rebels, under Lieutenant-Colonel Daniels, from Price's army, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad at Richlie Station, Tuesday afternoon, going north. Col. Crandall, commanding at Brookfield, and the commandant at Chillicothe, sent a joint force in pursuit. It is supposed the rebels are bound for Iowa.

The one hundred and twenty-five mules reserve of the 19th Missouri Militia, have been sent to Pilot Knob to work on fortifications.

The telegraph works to Fort Scott, but nothing is received to-day of the operations, except that our forces still pursue Price.

Gen. Steele has heavily reinforced Fort Smith, with the probable view of contesting Price's entrance into Arkansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 25.—The *Conservative* has the following: A severe battle was fought between our troops and the enemy under Price on Sunday, in which the latter were completely routed and had commenced a rapid retreat South. The last information from him, he was forty miles south from the field of the engagement, and our forces in hot pursuit. It appears that Pleasanton came up on Saturday afternoon and attacked the enemy's rear. The great importance of Blunt's movements upon Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, now appear. He engaged them, checked them in their career, and, by hard fighting and slow retreating, held them until Pleasanton came up. It was this three days hard fighting against an enemy superior in numbers, that saved Kansas from a murderous invasion. Blunt and his gallant boys engaged them, and thus delayed their march, Pleasanton could not have overtaken them until Southern Kansas, at least, had been desolated. All praise to that heroic band that stood between a merciless enemy and our border. To the patriotic bravery of the 3d Colorado, the 11th Regiment of Volunteers, and the Missouri militia, and to the unflinching yeomanry—the Kansas Militia—are we indebted for our deliverance from a devastating foe.

GEN. CURTIS' DISPATCHES.

WEDNESDAY, 3d, Sunday, Oct. 16—11 a. m.

To Brig. Gen. Davies:

We have been fighting the enemy from the front since 7 o'clock. Dispatches from Generals Pleasanton and Rosecrans just received. They are fighting him on the other side and rear, and this drives him almost due west.

Everything goes on gloriously. Our troops are doing nobly. We are taking many prisoners. Pleasanton took two guns from their rear yesterday.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

LATER—SUNDAY, p. m.—We have driven the enemy seven or eight miles south of Westport. He now seems to be moving due south, but some of his lines may have reached west.

Pleasanton's and Rosecrans' guns are heard on our left, and our forces will soon form. Our success is glorious. We are in hot pursuit.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Conservative.]

BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR WESTPORT, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1864.—The rout of battle is over, and the 7th regiment rests to-night upon the battle-field.

You have ere this received the details of the labors of the glorious day and its glorious results.

The enemy have been driven in disorder at least ten miles from the place of the opening encounter; and as I write I occasionally hear the dull thunder of artillery in the distance. We arrived upon this ground at four o'clock p. m. to-day; and I immediately proceeded on along the divested track of the retreating foe, which presented ample evidences of the time, of a stubborn resistance. The rebels could not bear all their dead along with them, in the distance of a mile and a half I saw fifteen dead upon the fields, seven of whom were piled together at one place. A large number of horses and the fragments of exploded cannon strewed the path of their retreat. We captured all of their artillery.

The ambulances are now passing the camp fire at which I am writing, bearing our killed and wounded. Of the number of killed and wounded upon our side I can form no estimate at present. I saw twenty wounded at one hotel at Westport as we passed through. Whether they had sufficient professional attendance or not, I cannot say; but the bodies, God bless them, seemed to be soothing their pain and attending to their every want.

Gov. Carney is in camp this evening, and I have just learned that we have orders to return home by the boat to-morrow. If I do not go with the command I will obtain more particulars of the fight, and get, as far as possible, a list of killed and wounded.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24.

To the Conservative:

Price, with his whole caravan, is making a rapid retreat. Generals Curtis, Blunt, and Pleasanton, are in pursuit. Our victory yesterday was complete. Our troops and officers everywhere exhibited the greatest bravery. The greater portion of the militia will return. All in good spirits. General Rosecrans reached Independence Sunday evening.

A. C. ELLITHORPE.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24, 1864—p. m.

To the Conservative:

Dispatches from the front, twenty miles south on the Line road, say we have fought Price's rear most of the night, and requiring them handsomely. We are pressing forward with haste. Captain Robinson, Chief Engineer, has gone forward with his escort.

A. C. ELLITHORPE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 27, 1864.—Advices from Warrensburg, on the Pacific railroad, which is now Rosecrans' depot of supplies, and garrisoned by a division of the 17th army corps, under Col. Moore, of the 33d Illinois volunteers, say there was a great mistake made in the disposition of our forces, but there is reason to hope it will be rectified. Gen. Pleasanton is represented to have waked up and gone to work in earnest, and the soldiers say he is again the old Pleasanton of the Potomac.

Gen. A. J. Smith's infantry composed mainly of Illinois regiments, is making good time in the chase, and will soon be heard of.

Colonel Moore meets the wishes of the loyal people at Warrensburg by making the test of loyalty a strict one. The Union men in that part of the State are determined to clear the country of rebels. They have suffered heavily in the fight near Kansas City, and feel their loss deeply. Disloyal blood will surely flow if disloyal feet many days longer pollute the soil.

The news that Price is beyond the State line with the plunder of twenty counties in his train, has been the last feather on the camel's back, and has aroused a desperate determination among the people.

It is now estimated that the damage done at Glasgow and the rebels will reach nearly a million of dollars.

THE VERY LATEST.

ST LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 27.—The following is derived from a reliable source: Our forces have been driving General Price rapidly since Sunday. At last accounts he was 20 or 30 miles south of Fort Scott, with his army routed and dispersed. On Tuesday we had a fight with him between Mound City and Fort Scott, in which he was badly whipped, losing 150 prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery. Among the prisoners are Maj. Gen. Marmaduke, Gen. Cabell, several Colonels, and other officers.

He was again attacked yesterday morning a short distance from Fort Scott, and driven pell mell in a southeasterly direction.

He burned 300 wagons yesterday to prevent them being captured. Nothing is stated about the loss on either side. There seems to be no doubt that Price's army is completely demoralized and scattered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Condition of Our Prisoners—General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING PRISONERS.

A negotiation between Generals Grant and Lee, with the sanction of the authorities of the Government on either side, has been progressing since the 6th of October, the announcement of which will be hailed with the sincerest gratification throughout the country. It has not yet been completed, but has reached such a stage that I am permitted to give some of its details. On the 6th of October Commissioner Ould, of the rebel Government, addressed a letter to Major General Hitchcock, not sending it through the ordinary channels, but by mail, to Fortress Monroe. This letter proposed to General Hitchcock to alleviate the sufferings of prisoners, on either side, by allowing their Governments each to undertake the clothing and feeding of its own men, under the supervision of officers of its own, paroled for that purpose—the United States to send its clothing and provisions directly to the points nearest the prisoners, and the rebel Government to be permitted to buy at any place it pleased, abroad, such supplies as it wanted to furnish to its prisoners.

Gen. Hitchcock, observing the irregularity of the manner in which Commissioner Ould had approached him on the subject, he referred the letter to the War Department, where it was decided to send it down to Gen. Butler, through whose hands originality it should have come. Gen. Butler was struck with the proposition, plainly indicating their intention to sell their slaves to aid them in their desperate straits: It may not be inopportune to state this important fact, namely, that their agent, now confronting us before Richmond and Petersburg is now known to be reduced to not exceeding 35,000 men, all told.

Jeff. Davis Lee, Longstreet and other distinguished rebels yesterday rode along the glacis in our front, and then went back to Richmond, deserters say, sadder, if not wiser men.

The rebel rams crept down the river last night under cover of darkness to their late station. One barrel away again at dawn this morning.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 24th, says: Early Saturday morning our gunboats lying at anchor in Graveyard Bend, below Chaplin's Bluff, were observed upon by a Yankee battery newly erected on Signal Hill, on the north bank, a mile distant further down the river. One of the first of the enemy's shells exploded on the deck of the little steamer Drury, near her forecastle, wounding a man severely. The Drury weighed anchor and got out of range as quickly as possible.

The iron ram Fredricksburg was struck several times, but suffered little injury. The iron ram Chicora had one shot through her bow; of the Yankee shells, which exploded immediately over her gallery, wounding six men four very slightly, two severely. It is said the Richmond came in for her share of the fire, and had her smoke stack knocked into a cocked hat. The enemy kept up the fire for an hour.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Latest from the Whereabouts of Gen Hood—His Retreat Confirmed.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 27.—The rebel Gen. Lyon crossed near the mouth of White Oak Creek, Hunstsville. No rebel forces had passed, over the Whitesburg and Warrenton road up to Tuesday night.

A soldier of the 44th U. S. colored infantry, who had escaped from Hood's force, says a part of Hood's force, he thinks Lee's corps, are marching for Whitesburg.

The Captain of the gunboat Gen. Thomas' reports when coming up the river of having seen rockets and port fires from the mountain verder of Guntersville, and supposed Depoult. The only troops he saw were cavalry.

A Federal soldier, a prisoner since the attack on Dalton, but escaped and arrived at Clayville, reports that he left the main force of Hood on Tuesday morning, 38,000 strong, at Warrentown. He understood the rebels were concentrating at Guntersville.

[NOTE.—Guntersville is a small village in Marshall county, Alabama, on the Tennessee river about thirty-five miles southeast of Hunsville, Ala. It is the proposed terminus of the Nashville and Tennessee Railroad, now in operation as far as Tullebega.]

THE WAR ON THE BORDER.

From Fort Scott—Guerilla Massacres—Wholesale murders—A Train Burned—Sixteen Refugees Killed.

FORT SCOTT, Oct. 24.—Saturday night about one hundred guerillas, supposed to be under Taylor, entered Marmaton at midnight and exacted the sequel to the Lawrence massacre. Colonel Knowles, Brown, Hawkins, McGonigle, Shadwick and Stout, were shot down and left weltering in their own blood. Two guerillas were wounded. Two stores, one church, and several dwellings were burned.

Colonel Moore Reynolds and two others.

The refugee's train from Fort Smith, escorted by a detachment of the Sixth K. V. C., under Lieut. Col. Campbell, was attacked at Cow Skin Prairie by a party of bushwhackers, and sixteen men killed and part of the train burned.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Wednesday, October 27.—The steamer Mayduke, from Duvall's Bluff, arrived at Memphis on the 26th, with a large number of refugees.

The steamer Marmora was fired into at Prairie Landing, on White river, and followed five or six miles. One of her officers and seven soldiers were killed and a number wounded.

St. Charles, Ark., was being evacuated.

A McClellan Canard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The report that the exemption law is a failure, that the substitute clause is to be repealed, and drafted men will be obliged to go into the service, and that there will be a draft for 900,000 men on the first of January, is announced by Provost Marshal General Fry utterly unfounded.

SEYMOURISM ILLUSTRATED.

Democrats Defrauding New York Soldiers out of their Votes and Forging Names—Astounding Developments.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 27.—The following dispatch addressed to the executive department here, was received this afternoon at 8 o'clock:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1864.—To Moses J. Ferry: The State Agent at Baltimore, Edward Derrahs, Jr. of Lois county and Dr. Jones of New York City, voting agents have been arrested by the Provost Marshal, who has also closed the New York State agency, signed Stephen Maxson, Surgeon in charge. Gov. Seymour is in Buffalo and the telegram has been sent to him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The New York *Tribune's* special says: The Military Commission, Gen. Dodd, Colonel Bellard, Major Allen, ordered to suspend the trial of the blockade-traders to-day, and proceed to Baltimore forthwith to investigate and try a recently discovered case of the most astounding fraud and forgery connected with the New York State soldiers' votes. The charges are, in brief, the substituting of McClellan for Lincoln votes in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers and forging names thereto. One box over three feet long, containing many thousands of these fraudulent votes has been seized. Others are known to have been sent to New York. The developments in this case promise to be of the most startling character.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The Grand Attack to Take Place Next Week.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27.—A special to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, 27th says: "It is understood here that Admiral Porter will sail for the rendezvous of his fleet, at Beaufort, N. C., as soon as the Montauk arrives at Fortress Monroe, which will be this week.

The other vessels of his squadron are all ready, and have either arrived or are on the way. The attack may be expected next week, and it is believed that the arrangements are so perfect that the reduction of the batteries at the mouth of Cape Fear river will be accomplished in a few hours.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Paducah Reported Threatened by Forrest.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 27.—Forrest is reported to be threatening Paducah with a large force. Our military circles are on the alert for its defence.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 27.—The case of the Westchester (Pa.) *Jeffersonian* came up before the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday.—Wm. B. Hodgson vs. W. A. Willard, U. S Marshal. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $650 damages for illegal seizure of the *Jeffersonian*.

The St. Albans Raid.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 27.—Eight depositions concerning the recent raid were taken at St. Johns yesterday. The option of transferring the prisoners to Montreal was left to Gen. Mr. Eddous, who acts for the United States.

Sherman and Hood.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The New York *Tribune* Washington special says: It appears to be the rebel aim to take up a front in Northern or Central Alabama, covering Montgomery, Mobile and Selma. This wonderful opens up Sherman's line of conquest clear to the Gulf.

The Canada Conference.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the Conference has selected Ottawa for the capital of the United Provinces, Toronto for the capital of Upper Canada, and Quebec for Lower Canada.

From the Upper Missouri.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 27.—Advices from the Upper Missouri river say that Gen. Sully has gone into winter quarters at Fort Sully. The Winnebago Indians are in a starving condition.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatches—Highly important for us to summarize.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27, midnight.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: In Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, the 1st Vermont cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bennett, captured one hundred and sixty-one prisoners, among them Major General Ramseur, one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, twenty-three pieces artillery, three battle flags, fourteen caissons, seventeen ambulances, eight ammunition wagons, forty-five artillery harness, seventy-five mess wagon harness, ninety-eight horses and sixty-nine mules. The regiment holds the official receipt for the above property.

The *Herald's* City Point special says: Absolutely nothing has occurred in army movements. Preparations are going on, but the troops are quiet.

Distinguished Mexicans, Senor Romero and Gen. Doblado, arrived yesterday at General Grant's headquarters.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th says of the late battle in the Shenandoah: Our principal loss was in cannon. We lost no prisoners—primarily wounded—teamsters and drivers. The enemy were severely thrashed, and they know it.

The sudden reverse in our fortunes is attributed to our eagerness of pursuit, and the exhausted condition of our men, want of discipline in our cavalry, and last, the allurements of the enemy's rich camp. We attempted to do too much.

THE ARMY VOTE FRAUD.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Moses K. Ferry, the New York State agent at Baltimore, arrested on the charge of forging soldiers' votes, has made a full confession. He says he has been forging a large number, and gives the names of the parties who assisted him. Several prominent persons are said to be implicated, but their names are not given.

The New York state agent in Washington was arrested to-day and his office closed.

VERMONT GETTING READY.

The Vermont citizens along the frontier are organizing cavalry and infantry companies for protection against raiders. The Governor has secured from the War Department adequate cavalry supplies, which will be distributed along the frontier.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.

An Old Point Comfort letter of the 23d, speaking of the yellow fever at Newbern, says the epidemic is of the most malignant type. Five were out of six have been fatal. One account says the citizens have more than they can do to attend to the sick, and bury the dead. Children and negroes generally escape. The disease is mainly confined to native white citizens. Government troops at outposts have escaped with few exceptions.

TURNED UP.

The Irish refugee, John Mitchell, is reported in command of the rebel fleet on the James River.

MARKET MATTERS.

There is no change from the prevailing dullness in the general markets. At the morning board, stocks were dull and irregular, though the prevailing tendency was to lower prices. Sales were among buyers for a day, and very few short engagements were made. There was more activity in gold exchanges to-day, though prices were unsettled. New 5-20's closed stronger. Railroads dull. No transactions in banking stocks. Mining stocks have been dull, though oil related shares were very tight. The probabilities of future prices of coals are largely discussed. The question as to the Presidential election will go far toward determining the question. It is remarked that the moment the street, the army are moving though without any effect on stocks or gold. The fluctuations to-day were small, and operations in the speculative line are afraid to strike heavily. There is more activity in foreign exchanges with unusual scarcity of bills offering. The loan market was more active. The supply is abundant, and rate 7 per cent. Commercial papers dull and passes scarcely at former rates.

The quotations at Gallaher's exchange, 10 p. m. were: Gold, 247; N Y C, 108; Erie, 86½; Hudson, 124½; Reading, 141; Rock Island, 95½; N. W., 61¼.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

American Affairs in Europe—Change in English Feeling—The Presidential Election—The Papal War—Italian Speculations—The French Evacuation of Rome—Feeling of the Press.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

I could scarcely commence my correspondence with your journal at a moment of deeper interest than when the crisis of the most important Presidential election which perhaps ever occurred in the United States, is impending over the New World, and when in the Old World a politico-religious question which has often shaken the nations of Europe to their centre, has been suppressed with startling suddenness. I have been visiting England of late, and there, wherever I went, I found American affairs the prevailing and all-absorbing topic of the day, to the exclusion of almost every other subject. But I perceived, or thought I perceived, a great change in the expression of English feeling on this subject. The partisanship for the South, which it had become a sort of fashion in certain circles to profess, has certainly been much modified; if it has not in a great measure, disappeared. The predominant and growing impression of the English mind, appeared to me to be the admiration which, slowly and unwillingly, perhaps, but still surely and inevitably, has been forced upon it, of the steady, stern, unbending patriotism, courage and resolution of the Government and people of the old United States. The English, though a highly prejudiced, are not an ungenerous people; and their strong instinct of nationality could not fail, at last, to be enlisted in the cause of a great and kindred people, fighting for what it sincerely believes to be the cause of national existence. Courage and resolution are characteristics of Englishmen; and where have these qualities been exhibited with more surpassing grandeur and devotion than in the armies of the United States. Then again, the astonishing skill and great originality with which all the naval and maritime operations of the war have been conducted, are well calculated to inspire Great Britain with respect at least, to use no other term. The wonderful progress made in gunnery, so far exceeding anything yet accomplished in England, affords another theme in the hum of admiration which I found gradually arising in the British Isles, over the exploits of their gigantic offspring. A nation, too, called upon freely to decide its own destinies by the voice of the people, is a sight Englishmen must sympathize with and honor, especially in the present condition of Europe; and the vote, therefore, about to cause in America is keenly watched for and canvassed. May it prove to be for the best interests of the country, let its issue be what it may! If it be for continuing the war, may war be glorious; and if it bring peace, may peace be honorable!

I must be pardoned if thoughts like the above have caused me to let my pen run on and forget the actualities of the present in reveries on the absent. But there is much of deep interest, also, taking place at this moment around one in Europe. A great question—the Papal and Italian question—has unexpectedly been advanced a step by him who holds the destinies both of Pope and Italy, and of many a sovereign and nationality besides, in his mysterious and fated hand. The Emperor Napoleon has, as you are long since aware, suddenly concluded a convention with King Victor Emanuel for the gradual evacuation of Rome. The text of the document only appeared in the *Moniteur* of Friday last, and although reduced to essence and confectioned to certainty as to its contents. The most remarkable feature of the transaction is that, though disposing in the most absolute manner of the Pope, of his capital, his public forces, even his debts, His Holiness is not only no party to the act, but has not even been asked for his consent, or opinion, or agreement! He is simply told that the thing has been done. People ask, with reason, if this be not a provisional overlooking of the temporal power exceedingly common of its future and final suppression. And such is now become the general and openly avowed belief. The liberal press declares, *sans façon*, that "The treaty," (I quote the very words of one of its organs,) "leads necessarily to the fall of the Papal sovereignty;" and such language meets with neither official reproof nor denial. The clerical and ultramontane press expresses the same sentiments, with a different feeling, and, as at present advised, I see no reason to doubt but that the two parties to the France-Italian Convention must feel that such is the natural conclusion to be anticipated from their handy-work in the course of the next two years.

Republican Union Mass Meeting.

At Des Plaines Station on the Chicago and North Western Railroad, at the Old Camp Meeting Grounds, near Rand's Bridge in the town of Maine, Cook County, on SUNDAY, A. D. 1864, Nov. 1st, Maj. Gen. Quinby, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, and other distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to speak.

Hon. John Wentworth has promised to speak!

Come one and all and consecrate anew the old Camp Ground by your devotion to *Liberty* and the *Union!* Let all men who love their country more than party—who desire the utter and complete overthrow of the Rebellion, the triumph of our cause and the preservation of the Republic, with all the blessings of Constitutional freedom, come up to this Love Feast of Liberty!

All are cordially invited. Come on foot and on horse-back, come with your wives and children. Come with the old time banner floating above you. Come and make this the noblest outpouring of loyalty in Northern Illinois.

Per order of Committee of Arrangements.

New Advertisements.

SORE EYES AND DISEASES of the Throat and Lungs are successfully treated without the use of mercury, by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, at his permanent office, No. 15 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill., every Monday. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines he employs in these diseases. Full directions accompany each. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Consultation free. Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally absent from Chicago from the 1st to the 15th of each month. For further particulars see pamphlets, to be had of druggists. HOFFMAN, HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

THE GREAT INDIAN CATARRH REMEDY is the cheapest and most reliable remedy for the Catarrh or Cold in the Head in the world. It will last a person a year or two, and takes but a few minutes a day. It only needs to be tried to become popular. Address DR. J. B. HIGGINS, Box 1963, Chicago, Ill. oct28 v10-118w p

MUSIC.

THE FIRST BLOSSOM.

An exquisite Waltz, by H. T. WEMYSS. Price 35 cents. Published by WAGNER & HELM & CO., 67 Randolph street. Just out for the Star Fleet.

W. K. WELLS, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and War Claim Agent, has removed to Room 1, No. 121 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., over Bank of Commerce. Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions, Prize Money, and all other claims. Wives who have husbands prisoners of war, or rebel hands are entitled to their husband's back pay. oct 26 v10-11

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, together with materials for Pants, Vestings, Cassimeres, all cost prices. Must be sold within sixty days at 92 Lake street, between Jackson and Van Buren. M. ADAMS. oct 26 v10-11

TO BUSINESS MEN.—Parties whose business is limited, and wish to commence with the salary of a book keeper, can have their books taken to or from their residence, and have accounts made up from it during odd moments. Collections attended to. Terms reasonable. Address or apply at 83 Randolph street, Room 1, up-stairs. oct26 v10-11 CLANCY, MUGHAN & CO.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43 R. A. M., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, oct26 v10-11 WM. HIMROD, Jr. Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1864. Dividends on this road will be paid at the office of the Company in this city, on and after Nov. 1st, 1864. Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board. Geo. C. Smith, Sec'y & Treas. 42 Clark st. J. F. HENDERSON, Cash'r. oct26 v10-11

POSK PACKER'S ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting of the Pork Packer's Association will be held at the Tremont House, This (FRIDAY) Evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By ORDER OF THE PRES'T. oct27 v10-11

12th Ward Attention.

All members of the 12TH WARD DRAFT FUND are invited to meet at HUBBARD HALL this evening to hear the report of the Ward Committee. oct26-v10-2t THE 12TH WARD COMMITTEE.

FRENCH PLUTING.—This elegant and tasteful new machinery needed: can be done for any length of time from a single piece to a whole set of harness, whole set of harness less than three dollars. Call at once for prices at 108 S. CANAL, 108 State Street. Post Office Box 1966. oct25 v10-1w

ON CONSIGNMENT, 250 Brls NEW YORK APPLES. Choice Dairy Butter. By the Brls. or 25.

Winter Wheat Flour and Spring Wheat Flour, by the brl. ALSO, BARLEY, RYE AND OATS. FOR SALE BY LEONARD BROS. & JENNISON. oct26 v10-11 45, 49 and 46 Franklin st.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING Of Every Description, At prices full 20 PER CENT LOWER than it can be replaced at this day. All will consult their interest by examining our goods and prices before making purchases elsewhere. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner State and Randolph-st. oct26 v10-1m

FITS AND DYSPEPSIA.—A certain cure for these distressing complaints is now made known by a Widow, in Paris, who was cured after suffering for 15 years. Address Mrs. M. DOUGLAS, Paris, Edgar Co., Ill. oct26 v10-1m

FITS—Everybody who is afflicted with Fits should send for a circular containing a certain cure. It is sent free of charge. Address J. B. MARSH, Box 5549, New York City. oct26 v10-1m

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FITS—Everybody who is affl

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

AN ELECTION SCARE.

The last political campaign canard invented in the office of the New York *World*, and designed as an election scare for weak-kneed voters, is the statement that immediately after election, the provisions of the draft law allowing substitutes and giving fifty days' notice for volunteering, will be stricken out by Congress, and that the present law having failed to produce more than one hundred thousand men, a call will then be made for three hundred thousand, to be drafted without notice and without any opportunity of obtaining substitutes. As the Chicago rebel organ always peddles the same lies one day later than the wholesale House of Belmont, Barlow & Co., in New York, we may expect the same canard forthwith to be put on sale in Chicago. The *World* dresses up the following story as "Washington Correspondence," the Copperhead mode of publishing falsehoods for which the editors are afraid of being held responsible:

"It is almost certain, should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected, and there be no prospect of peace, as there will be none in the event of his re-election, a peremptory draft for three hundred thousand men will be made as early as the first of January. Congress will be willing to adopt the recommendations of the Secretary of War, as there will be no important election for two years. It will be remembered that the Military Committees of both the Senate and House strongly urged the striking out of the substitute clause in the last Congress. It was also the earnest wish of the War Department and the Provost Marshal General. The pending election, however, compelled the Republican Congressmen to insert the provisions allowing fifty days' recruiting before the enforcement of the draft, and permitting the use of substitutes."

It will *not* be remembered that the Military Committee of both the Senate and House urged the striking out of the substitute clause, as neither committee ever recommended anything of the kind. Senator Doolittle, who is not a member of either committee, is said to have favored such an impolicy, but its manifest absurdity would give it few friends anywhere, or under any circumstances, and no member of either of the committees above mentioned was among the number; nor did the Secretary of War or Provost Marshal General ever wish or recommend it. On the contrary, it was only with the utmost difficulty that the committee could be induced to urge, and Congress to pass, the repeal of the $300 commutation clause.

It needs but the consideration of a single fact to refute such a statement. Neither the Government nor any class of the community is interested in preventing the employment of substitutes for drafted persons. The Government has no interest but to get a strong and able-bodied man. The poor man has no interest in favor of it, as even if drafted he could stand no better under such a law than under the present. He would have to go absolutely and without bounty, while under the present, himself, his friends, or his ward or township will either pay him from five hundred to one thousand dollars if he goes, which enables him to provide for his family in his absence, or will furnish him with a substitute if he would rather stay than take the price they offer him to go. All business men would be opposed to such a law, as it would break up and destroy interests ten-fold, or an hundred-fold, or thousand fold, greater and more important to themselves and to all classes of the community than the sum at which they could procure a substitute. The rebel States and Confederate "Congress," so far as we have learned, have enacted no such law, in spite of their immense pressure for men, and the despotic thoroughness of their conscription. There are no conceivable circumstances under which it would give them one man more, or better, than they would have without it. The rebel laws, placing all men between certain ages in the service, in the absence of aliens and emigrants and the non-employment of negroes, makes the procurement of substitutes there practically impossible. Of course, where all are put into the service, as in Prussia, none are left for substitutes, but in any stage of the war short of this there can be no possible interest in dispensing with the substitute principle. The same "Washington correspondent" of the *World* states that under the last call for five hundred thousand, but one hundred thousand have been obtained. If so, it is evident that the other four hundred thousand are still to be drafted. Those localities which have filled their quotas, however, have nothing to fear. If a call for 500,000 men is divided up into quotas for every district in the country, and each district fills its quota, as nearly as we can figure it the number of men obtained will be 500,000. The same authority continues:

"It is supposed that the cost to individuals and localities of the late draft will amount to not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the men recruited at this enormous cost are worth little or nothing to our army."

If 100,000 men have cost "individuals and localities" $150,000,000, the average expense has been $1,500 per man besides the bounties paid by the Government. We defy the *World* to produce the man who has cost individuals and localities half that sum, or to expose the individual or locality which has suffered from having paid the volunteer a fair equivalent for his time, and loss of higher wages at home, on entering the service of his country.

When such trash is published as "correspondence"—when not merely the editorial but the news columns, or what should be such, are converted into mere sewers for the running of forged proclamations, fictitious correspondence and campaign falsehoods; when the truthful facts of victories won are suppressed and disasters are concocted and substituted—the publishers have the satisfaction of knowing that they are no longer journalists, but that their paper is a mere partizan tract, in which the "arguments" only are borrowed but the "news" is original.

UNION MEETING AT WAUKEGAN—AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A grand Union demonstration came off in Waukegan on Tuesday last, which not only proved a grand loyal love feast, but was made the means of practically carrying aid and comfort to our soldiers. Saturday's Waukegan *Gazette* contained an intimation that the ladies of the Sanitary Commission needed supplies. Acting upon this hint, the farmers of Lake county determined to supply the want. The result of this determination was evidenced on Tuesday last at the Union meeting. Two hundred wagons, laden with fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes, mammoth cabbages, silver skinned onions, wheat, oats, corn, butter, cheese, dried apples, beets, carrots, pumpkins, and other articles, *ad libitum*, the whole crowned with the swarthy farmers and their buxom wives and blooming daughters, came into Waukegan. It was the Carnival of Charity, and a noble tribute of first and best fruits to the soldiers, for they did not pick hap hazards but chose the best. The railroad store houses was overflowing with the farmers' gifts, which will carry blessings and healing with them into camp and hospital. In the afternoon came the intellectual feast, in the shape of an eloquent, stirring, rallying address from Rev. T. M. Eddy, of this city. Lake county has set a model example for other counties in the State. Go and do likewise.

A CORRECTION.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

"Col. G. C. Rogers, of the 5th Illinois Infantry, now in this city, is a warm supporter of McClellan. The Colonel has done good service, has been wounded several times, and is a man of energy and ability."

As there is no 5th Illinois infantry, the above can only refer to Col. G. C. Johnson, of the 15th Illinois infantry. We are authorized to state that it is wholly untrue, and the Chicago rebel organ is requested to retract the statement. Col. Johnson is a warm supporter of the Union, the Government and Abraham Lincoln. The rebel paper can correct it in the same paragraph with the correction due to its Washington dispatch that Gen. Hooker is a warm supporter of Gen. McClellan, which doubtless it may have discovered by this time to have been a mistake. There are no Copperheads in the army. They *have all been expelled.*

☞ When this war began, General Sherman said it would require twenty years to carry it to its proposed end—the subjugation of the South. When before Atlanta, at a time when he had penetrated farther than all other leaders into the territory of the Confederacy, he said that this war had just begun. At the very moment when others, looking at his wonderful successes, pronounced the rebellion near its close, he stated that he had crossed but the threshold of this great contest. We have had four years of war, have sacrificed nearly a million of lives, and accumulated a load of indebtedness that would crush any other nation, and yet, despite this, the conflict has but fairly commenced.

Will the Chicago *Times* be so good as to produce the speech, letter, order, or other evidence upon which it bases the insertion that General Sherman said any of the things here attributed to him? We are not much in the habit of denying the vague and wholesale untruths which we find in the columns of that sheet, partly because our space is limited, and partly because the public do not believe them. But we are curious to know how and when General Sherman could have uttered what is here attributed to him, and have kept it a secret from everybody except the Chicago *Times*.

☞ "Two years of war," said Henry Ward Beecher on Saturday night, "and we have conquered half the rebel territory, hold the keys of the whole, and have nearly destroyed the military strength of the rebellion in the field. All this in two years of war." "*Four* years you mean," said a bystander. "No," responded Mr. Beecher. "I said two years of *war*. In the first two, General McClellan was in command."

"M'CORMICK'S REAPER."

Further Testimony and Accumulated Proofs of Mr. McCormick's Piracies.

"His Own Invention as Valueless as a Shingle without a House Top on which to Nail It."

The Enormous Profits Derived from His Filfered Inventions.

Remarkable Discrepancy Between Mr. McCormick and the Commissioner of Patents.

WHY MR. M'CORMICK DESIRES TO GO TO CONGRESS.

Shall the Farmers of Cook County Pay $500 Apiece for Reaping Machines?

Having shown in a former article that Cyrus H. McCormick invented none of the great and essential features of the reaping machine, that he pirated the most important part of it from Obed Hussey and picked up, here and there, the results of other men's genius and toil and claimed them as his own, thereby creating a false impression in the public mind that he was himself a great inventor—having shown also by extracts from his organ that he is now appealing for votes on the strength of these fictitious claims, and demanding that the gratitude of the people, for having been thus humbugged, shall manifest itself by giving him a seat in Congress—we shall now undertake to exhibit the enormous profits which he has received from the rich contributions of other men's minds, and point out the principal reason for his desiring a seat in Congress.

As a preliminary step, however, we shall recite the important elements which belong, by priority of invention and use, to others. A careful recapitulation of these features was given by Judge Holt, Commissioner of Patents, on the 28th of January, 1859, on Mr. McCormick's application for an extension of his patent, which was refused. Judge Holt said:

"It is manifest, from the very lucid and elaborate report of the Examiner in this case, that at and before the date of the applicant's invention in 1845, the reaping machine already comprised, in varying combinations, *all those fundamental elements which at present enter into its composition*. To enumerate, it contained the frame to support the working parts, two wheels for carrying the frame and operating machinery; a platform to receive and carry the grain until raked off by a raker seated on the machine, or walking at its side; shafts to draw the machine, arranged at the side of the frame and cutter; the vibrating straight cutter; driving the gearing by the wheels that carry the machine; the spear head guard fingers; a crank and pitman for communicating the reciprocating motion to the cutter; reel posts, or supports; the arrangement of the outer reel post behind the cutter, and bent forward; the reel; means for adjusting the height of the reel in its supports; an arrangement for regulating the height of the cutter; the lateral arrangement of the platform to and behind the driving wheel, for enabling the raker to remove the grain at the side; the arrangement of the outer wheel for supporting and balancing the machine; the combination of a vibrating serrated cutter, with guard fingers; the blade case; the divider, and the raker's seat."

The Report of the Examiner at the Patent Office, referred to by Commissioner Holt, embraces the following valuable historical information:

I have deemed it proper, in pursuing this examination into the question of value and importance of the invention to the public, in view of the statement that applicant's invention "is necessary to the success of a practical reaping machine as now used in this country and Europe," to name the several parts of the machine described in the patent of 1845, and give such references to the inventions of others of like character as the limited time will permit.

In applicant's patent of 1845 I find described the following parts:

1st. The frame to support the working parts.

This part is common to reapers.

2d. Two wheels for carrying the frame and operating parts. This mode of supporting and carrying the machine is familiar, and found in Pitt's machine of 1786, described in Young's Annals of Agriculture, vol. 8, p. 161.

3d. A platform to receive and carry the grain till it is raked off at the side by the raker walking on the ground. This will be found in Gumma's English machine, (English patent, No. 8,464,) 1811; Salmon's English machine, 1807; Farmers' Dictionary, plate 38, vol. 2; Ogle's English machine, 1822, Mechanic's Magazine, vol. 5, page 69; Hussey's patent of 1833; Read's patent, 1842, and others.

4th. A pole or shafts to draw the machine, arranged at one side of the frame and cutter, by which the machine is guided.

This is found in Gladstone's machine, 1806, Edinburg Encyclopedia, vol. 17, p. 326; Ogle's, 1822; Scott's of 1815, Edinburg Encyclopedia, vol. 17, p. 325, plate 478—'9; Hussey's of 1833, Read's of 1842, and others.

5th. The vibrating straight cutter.

This is described in Ogle's English machine of 1822; Moore & Haskell's patent of 1831; Enoch Ambler's patent of 1834, and other American patents.

6th. Driving the gearing by the wheels that carry the machine.

This is the common mode of communicating motion to the cutter, and is described as early as 1786, in Pitt's machine.

7th. The spear-head guard fingers arranged above the cutter.

These are used in the machine of Read, 1842.

8th. A crank and pitman to communicate the reciprocating motion to the cutter.

This is found in the patent of Hussey, of 1833; Read's patent of 1842; in Bell's machine of 1829, London Encyclopedia, B, 4, p. 425—'5, and Salmon's of 1807.

9th. Reel posts or supports.

These are employed in Smith ey's machine of 1833; Moore & Haskell's, 1836; Read's, 1842; Church's, 1841; Phillips' 1841, (English patent, No 9,051;) Newton's Conjoined Series, vol. 22, p. 424; McCormick's patent of 1834, and others. Some of these supporters are arranged in upright and some in horizontal position.

10th. The arrangement of the outer reel post behind the cutter and bent forward.

This is found in Philip's patent of 1841, and in Duncan's of 1840, (English patent, No. 8,757,) described in Newton's Conjoined Series, vol. 22, p. 19.

11th. The reel.

This is found in Bell's machine of 1826, Read's of 1842, Smithey's of 1833, McCormick's of 1834, Church's of 1841, Duncan's patent of 1840, and others.

12th. Means for adjusting (raising and letting down) the reel in its supports.

This is found in Phillips' machine of 1841, and Bell's machine of 1826.

13th. The arrangement for adjusting the height of the cutter.

This is found in Pitt's machine of 1786, and is one of the most common arrangements in the reaper.

14th. The arrangement of the platform laterally to and behind the main driving wheel, to enable the raker to remove the grain at the side.

This arrangement is found in Ogle's machine of 1822, Hussey's machine of 1833, and others.

15th. The arrangement of the outer wheel in rear of the main wheel, and at the opposite side of the platform, for supporting and balancing the machine.

This is found in Hussey's patent of 1833.

16th. The combination of a vibrating serrated cutter with guard fingers.

This is found in Moore & Haskell's patent of 1836, in Hussey's of 1833, and McCormick's of 1834.

17th. The blade-case.

This is employed in Hussey's patent of 1833, in Moore & Haskell's of 1836, (consisting of a series of mortises through the guard fingers,) in Read's of 1842, and others.

The Examiner goes on to remark:

"In the patent of Hussey of 1833, slotted fingers are described which support the cutter, the slots or mortises so arranged as to accommodate the horizontal reciprocating knife or sickle inserted there in. The mortises or slots in these projecting guard fingers are only sufficient to admit free play of the cutter, which in this machine is provided with a serrated or scalloped edge, the projecting angular teeth cutting the stalks of grain, which are supported above and below them by the slotted finger. This cutting apparatus seems to have been eminently successful, and has been adopted by most of the manufacturers of reapers, and is now in general use. *It may be here remarked that an efficient cutting apparatus is deemed the most valuable and essential feature of the practical reaping machine.*"

It may be inquired: What did Mr. McCormick invent? He certainly had patents for something. What was his improvement, and what was it worth? Judge Holt furnishes a reply to these natural inquiries. He says:

"It is alleged, in effect, that however much the invention (of McCormick) of 1845 may be lacking in those characteristics which excite admiration and dazzle the imagination, yet that it has conferred immeasurable benefits upon the country, for which a corresponding compensation should be made. In this regard the preparation of the case is signally and fatally defective. Of all the experts acquainted with these machines, or mechanics engaged in their manufacture, or farmers employing them in the field, none have been called to testify, either as to the intrinsic value of this invention, or what share it has had in the advantages which the reaper, as an entirety, has bestowed upon the public. Upon this point, so vital to the applicant's case, the record is a perfect blank. * * After the enumeration, which has been given, of the component parts of the reaper existing prior to 1845, which were public property, and which were adopted by the applicant, it must be sufficiently manifest that *his invention constitutes an exceedingly small part of the machine.*"

It may be worth while to notice in this connection, Mr. McCormick's statement that it was proven by the testimony taken in the application for an extension under Commissioner Holloway, "and admitted by the contestants, (as stated by the Commissioner of Patents in his decision,) that the value and importance of the patentee's improvements were such that no practical, good or useful reaping machine could be made without them." The reply to this is that the large reaper manufacturers of the country were not among the "contestants." They did not care whether McCormick's patent was extended or not. They knew that it was worthless. They had beaten McCormick repeatedly in the courts, and they could do it again. The smaller manufacturers contested the extension because they did not want a weapon placed in McCormick's hands by which he could worry them to death with endless litigation. They knew that he could afford lawsuits while they could not. Their admissions in the case amount to nothing. It is as easy to suppose that they admitted the things recited by the Commissioner for the purpose of letting McCormick down easy, (as Judge McLean did in the Manny case,) as to suppose that they did it for any other cause. Indeed, that is the only reasonable explanation of it, for they would hardly have made admissions calculated to work their own defeat, upon any other principle.

Mr. McCormick lays great stress upon the fact that Mr. Holloway is a Republican, and he states that his application for an extension was resisted and finally defeated on political grounds. If the circumstance of Mr. Holloway being a Republican were to be considered as having any bearing on the case, we might reply that Judge Holt was a Democrat—an appointee of Mr. Buchanan, and in full standing with his party until the larger half of it turned traitors. We might also remark that Mr. McCormick's application to Congress for a mandate to the Commissioner was strenuously resisted and finally defeated by the Democratic majority in the Senate at that time. Mr. Holloway, in his decision, did not pretend to go into the merits of the case, as his predecessor in office had done. He simply recited what admissions had been made by the contestants, and then based his decision upon the fact that Mr. McCormick had already been abundantly rewarded for his invention, whatever that might be.

The profits derived by McCormick from the reaper business up to the date of Commissioner Holt's decision, are stated by that eminent official to have been *one million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, nine hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-six cents*, ($1,297,915.66.) But Mr. McCormick had declared under oath that they were only *one hundred and thirty-six thousand, seven hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents*, ($136,744.27.) We shall not undertake to explain this discrepancy of one million, one hundred and sixty-one thousand, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($1,161,171.39,) between McCormick's sworn statement and the conclusion arrived at by Commissioner Holt, from the testimony taken before him. It is true that four hundred and ninety-three thousand, eight hundred and eight dollars and fifty-two cents ($493,808.52) were smuggled in by Mr. McCormick among his *expenditures*, as "manufacturing profit," being 30 per cent of his business. This was disallowed by the Commissioner, for the reason that the item should have been among the receipts instead of the expenditures. There were two items in Mr. McCormick's statement which Judge Holt declared that he was wholly unable to account for. One was $511,750.67 for transportation of machines and commissions on their sale, and the other for $359,908.80, "for loss on debts." It was shown that the cost of transportation of the machines was borne by the purchasers, and that only 10 per cent was paid in the way of commissions. In regard to the loss on debts the Commissioner observes: "The books of the applicant, as proved by Blakesley, his clerk, who had charge of them, show that on $3,738,906.43 of sales, the worthless notes and accounts amounted to but $33,555.67."

We assume that Judge Holt's statement was approximately correct, notwithstanding the 18th section of the patent law requires the applicant for an extension to furnish "a statement in writing, under oath, of the ascertained value of the invention, and of his receipts and expenditures sufficiently in detail to exhibit a true and faithful account of loss and profit in any manner accruing to him from and by reason of said invention." We presume that Mr. McCormick complied with the law in this particular, but the Commissioner of Patents thought that he had stated his profits at about one tenth of their actual amount. Judge Holt adds:

"That this is rather below than above the amount of profits actually realized from the two patents, may be fairly inferred from the testimony. In 1845, the applicant, as proved by his brother, was worth nothing, or to use his own phrase, '*was not worth a red cent.*' One of his agents, who appears to be thoroughly acquainted with his business and estates, states that he is now worth about one million and a half of dollars."

This was in 1859. A pretty large sum to have been derived by one man from from an "invention," of which the seventeen principal features were contributed by other men!

Why does Mr. McCormick desire to go to Congress? We doubt not that his election would gratify his vanity however much it would mortify his district. But there is a pecuniary reason behind all these things which it will be well for the farmers of Cook county to consider. Mr. McCormick in his account rendered before Judge Holt, affirmed that his machines were "worth five hundred dollars each to the farmers using them." He has never despaired of getting his patents renewed, and, in their present condition, they can only be renewed by an act of Congress. The effect of a renewal of his patents would be to give him the means of breaking down the small manufacturers of reapers with vexatious law suits, and thereby throwing the market into the hands of McCormick himself and the other large manufacturers of the country, who have too much capital to be annoyed by his dog-in-the-manger policy. Such builders as the Manny Company can take care of themselves. If it becomes necessary to take a hundred thousand dollars out of their pockets to employ legal talent for a suit covering three years of time, they can do it. If Mr. McCormick chooses to take a quarter of a million out of his pocket to worry the small builders of the Northwest, and finally break them down, and secure a monopoly which will enable him to demand $500 for a machine, which costs him less than $50, he can do it, provided he can get those patents renewed which afford him a color of right to bring action upon. Five hundred dollars is the price which he considers the machine worth, and everybody knows that he will not scruple to take all he can get, even though it be the invention of another man. We ask the voters of Cook county, and especially the farmers of Cook county, whether they can afford to put such a lever into the hands of Cyrus H. McCormick? We conclude by quoting the following decisive paragraph from the opinion of Judge Holt, to which we have already several times alluded:

"Without the parts thus slowly accumulated and combined, *and which have been so unhesitatingly appropriated by himself, his own invention would have been as valueless as would be a shingle to him who could find no house top on which to nail it.*"

Are the people of the Northwest prepared to pay $500 apiece for Mr. McCormick's shingles?

The Maryland Election.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday gives the following exhibit of the state of the vote on the Free Constitution:

The total vote in the State on the Constitution, as officially returned, is 57,077, of which there were cast—

Against the Constitution	29,536
For the Constitution	27,541
Majority against the Constitution on the home vote	1,995

The soldier's vote (previously reported) to October 20th, inclusive, exhibits a majority in favor of the Constitution of 1,635

The following are the official returns received on Friday and Saturday:

	For.	Ag't.
First Maryland Cavalry	132	19
Third P. H Brigade (7 compa's)	182	15
Co. K, 1st P. H. Brigade	72	..
Second P. H Brigade	19	..
Recruits at Camp Bradford	48	..
2d E. S. Reg't (9 companies)	161	7
Two companies 13th Reg't	47	5
Alexander's Battery	99	..
Cole's Cavalry	121	35
	855	81
Majority for		774
To which add the vote of the 5th Maryland, not yet received officially		197
		2,394

Majority in favor of the Constitution as far as received, 399.

A Straw from the Hospitals.

The following is an extract from a letter from Edward J. Eno, Surgeon, dated Nashville, Oct. 22, 1864:

"I am glad to see such liberal quantities of vegetables coming forward. Don't let your people think they are sending too many—potatoes, onions, pickles, and dried fruit. Every man in the field has earned a share of what there is in the North, and no investment will pay half so well as supplying our soldiers liberally. I am very busy preparing lists of our sick and wounded, to send them home on furlough. I find about one in ten willing to support the Chicago platform. Branch No. 1, Hospital 3, stood 38 for Lincoln, and 3 for McClellan and those three in the guard-house."

Dakota Congressional Election—Another Union Triumph.

At the election held in Dakota Territory on the 11th of this month, Walter A. Burleigh (Union) was elected Delegate to Congress, beating John B. S. Todd (McClellanite) by an overwhelming majority. Burleigh received large majorities in every county in the Territory.

☞ A Copperhead pow-wow was held at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Saturday last, in which was a carriage load of women dressed in black, purporting to be the mourning widows of soldiers who have lost their lives in the war. Of the character of these women the Grand Rapids *Eagle* says:

"We are credibly informed there was but *one* of these women who ever had a husband in the army, and *he* ran away, was arrested as a deserter and forcibly returned to the service. We have the names of no less than six of the other 'mourners' on that occasion, whose characters are well known to be such as to forbid their blushing, however disgraceful or disgusting the spectacle they were or might be employed to present, in the public street or elsewhere. The grinning, giggling faces which peered from those black veils, and which their unblushing owners took no pains to conceal, were particularly noticeable, and in perfect keeping with the outrageous burlesque which they had engaged to perform."

A Rich Scene.

The Editor's Drawer of *Harper's Magazine* is full of good things. We cannot resist giving to our readers the following, from the Drawer, which is apropos to the present time:

One of the funniest things that ever occurred, or perhaps ever will occur, took place at the regular opening of the Convention at Chicago:

On the conclusion of the benediction by Bishop Whitehouse, which constituted a part of the opening exercise, he commenced the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, in which the delegates attempted, by the request, to join in concert, and it is described by an eye witness as the richest of rich affairs. The announcement was hardly made by the reverend gentleman, and he had but articulated the opening words of the prayer, when confusion confounded ran through the whole assembly. Had they been called on to join in the chorus of "Pass the Flowing Bowl," or "Bonnie Blue Flag," or "Just another Drink Before We Go," they would have been equal to the emergency, but the Lord's Prayer was "too many" for them. However, for the harmony (?) they started in. One delegate, whose early education evidently had not been neglected, vociferated at the top of his voice, "Now I lay me down to sleep," a Western delegate thought himself all right with, "On Jordan's stormy bank's I stand;" a clerical brother, "Our life hangs on a single thread;" a delegate from the Wabash was troubled with, "When shall I see Jesus?" a "peace" fellow from Illinois gave, with good nasal twang, "How tedious and tasteless the hour!" a New Yorker (Captain Ryanders, probably) seemed anxious to know when he "Could read his title clear to mansions in the skies," and a short haired Bowery boy was anxious to "Let her rip," because he exclaimed, "She's all oak;" a tavern keeper cleverly piped, "My *spirits* will never wane;" a country squire, the first time from home, proclaimed, "Know all men by these presents;" and a Keystone boy capped the climax with "Down with the traitors, up with the flag."

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

Rebel Versions of the Great Battle.

Early Admits the Loss of Thirty Guns and One Thousand Killed and Wounded.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 22.]

A remarkable battle has been fought in the Shenandoah Valley. On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, our army attacked the 8th and 19th army corps of the enemy, on Cedar Creek, about three miles out from Strasburg, carried their positions by storm, inflicted heavy loss in killed and wounded, captured 1,300 prisoners, eighteen pieces of artillery, all their camp equipage, wagons, &c., and drove the remnants of the two demoralized commands to Middletown, about two miles beyond. Here the 6th corps of the enemy was intrenched, and Early determined to complete if possible his victorious work, now that the tide of battle seemed turned in his favor. Such glorious results as the complete and unequivocal defeat of the main body of the enemy, and the capture literally of almost everything they had, might well have been dazzling, after the season of defeat in which our arms had well nigh begun to droop. But there is work in a victory, and in this it was crowded heavily upon the energies of our men to render the first triumph of the day quite decisive. When our troops came before the breastworks of the enemy, near Middletown, they went forward with all the eagerness and enthusiasm with which it is possible for victory to inspire men; but they had done enough for the day, enough, physically and morally, but neither they nor their officers knew it, and however much may have been inspired by their triumph, they lacked, unfortunately, the inspiration that would warn them to go no further. They charged the enemy's works, but were repulsed. Nothing daunted, they charged again, but were once more turned back. A third time they went full tilt against the foe, and again they were repelled. They began to find out, too late, they had been carried too far; it was evidently impossible for their jaded columns to push through that fresh and unexcited line. And when they withdrew it was with that sort of despair which makes the heart sick. The enemy made a demonstration in pursuit, and they retreated from the field they had so gloriously won. The enemy's cavalry alone pursued over Cedar Creek, their infantry remaining behind. All of the camp equipage captured on the creek in the morning was retaken by the enemy, and at Strasburg the captured artillery becoming, by the demoralization of the drivers, mixed up in the street with some ten or twelve pieces of our own, the whole of it was abandoned. The prisoners we had taken—the most useless and unacceptable of our captures—were alone left to us as trophies of the morning. By night our army was in New Market, worn with fatigue, and perplexed and mortified with the results of the day's operations, but growing cheerful by degrees, and sanguine of "better luck next time."

A DISTURBANCE ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.

High Canadian Officials Assaulted.

[From the Toronto Globe, Oct. 25th.]

The night train on the Grand Trunk Railway, due here at 11 o'clock, was on Saturday evening the scene of an unusual character, which on account of the position and standing of the persons interested therein, caused more excitement than is generally witnessed during the tediousness of a journey by rail. The facts of the case, as we learned them from a passenger by the train, who was an eye-witness to a portion of the affair, are as follows:

On the arrival of the train at Coburg station, a number of persons got on board, amongst whom were Mr. Justice Morrison, Hon. J. H. Cameron, and several other gentlemen. Mr. Morrison had been presiding in Coburg at the Court of Assize, and Mr. Cameron had been attending to the interests of some of his clients at the same court. The train was composed of the usual number of ordinary passenger cars, in addition to which there was a sleeping car at the end of the train. The passenger cars were all filled to such an extent that a spare seat could not be found, and many persons were compelled to remain standing or seat themselves on the platforms or other places which afforded sufficient room. Before getting on the train, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Cameron, and the other gentlemen composing the party, had, as usual, furnished themselves with the ordinary passage tickets, good for one trip from Coburg to Toronto. As soon as these gentlemen had got on the train they proceeded through it in search of seats, and after travelling from one passenger-car into another, they found that there was not a spare seat in the whole train, except in the sleeping cars. Here they therefore located themselves, not in the sleeping berths, but in some of the seats which are used during the day, the berths not having at that time been made up, for the reason that they were not required.

Shortly after the train had left Coburg station, the conductor, as usual, came around to examine the tickets. On examining the tickets of the gentlemen above mentioned, he found that they were the ordinary first-class tickets, and he therefore informed the holders of them that they did not give them the privilege of riding in the sleeping car, unless an extra charge were paid. The gentlemen replied that they had searched in the ordinary passenger cars for seats, and being unable to find any, they had taken some of those unoccupied in the sleeping car, considering that it was the duty of the Company to furnish all passengers with seats. To this the conductor answered, that the Company did not agree to furnish them or any one else with seats in other than the ordinary cars, unless an extra charge was paid; and that, in fact, they had no right whatever in the sleeping car till the price set by the Company for such privilege had been paid to the conductor. After some further conversation, Mr. Cameron said that the Company, in selling tickets, had agreed to convey them from Courg to Toronto, and also to furnish them with the ordinary and necessary accommodation of seats, and there being none of them in the first class cars, they had taken possession of those in the sleeping car, and there they would remain, unless the conductor saw fit to provide them with seats of the ordinary description. The conductor said it was not his business to hunt up seats for passengers, and that he would not do so. He then insisted on the gentlemen leaving the sleeping car, or paying the extra charge for the use of it. The gentlemen would neither do the one nor the other, and after informing the conductor who and what they were, they told him to disturb them no more, but if they were doing wrong the Company could avail themselves of the law to prosecute them. In reply to this, the conductor said he cared not who they were; that he had his duty to perform, that he would do it at all hazards, and that if they would not leave the car, as he had requested, he would be compelled to use force to remove them. They still refused, and the conductor pulled the bell cord and had the train stopped. He then again ordered Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cameron out of the car, and, as they would not go, he called his brakesman to his assistance and attempted to remove them forcibly. A regular scuffle then ensued, for as soon as violent hands were laid on Mr. Cameron he resisted, as likewise did Mr. Morrison, and a scene of a very unusual character ensued. A Judge of one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, a Queen's Counsel and leading member of the Bar, were struggling in the hands of three or four railway officials. In the *melee* blows were freely indulged in, and very little tenderness showed. Mr. Morrison received three or four violent blows and kicks by which he was considerably injured, besides which he had to undergo a hauling process in order to get him out of the car. Mr. Cameron was also roughly handled, and making a somewhat stouter resistance than "his lordship," sustained perhaps more injury. His clothes were torn in several places, his hat smashed, the back of his coat removed from its natural position, and his hands and face scratched. After a great struggle the two gentlemen were finally got out of the car, and were about being left on the road, when some other gentlemen interfered in their behalf, amongst whom there were, we believe, persons in authority in the Grand Trunk Company, and they were allowed to resume their seats and continue the journey to Toronto, where the train arrived at about the usual hour.

We are told that it is the intention of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cameron to enter an action against the Company for the assault.

A Literary Mystery.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Perhaps you can tell the people why the publication of Gen. Winfield Scott's Autobiography has been so long delayed, and whether the impression is a correct one that the delay is traceable to the circumstance that Gen. Scott has felt it to be his duty to tell just what he thinks of McClellan. The first volume of the work is, and for weeks has been, ready for delivery, but the narrative provokingly stops just at the point of McClellan's entrance upon his sham-Napoleonic career; and inquirers for the second volume can see no prospect of getting it until after the November election. There are some "insiders" who profess to know whereof they affirm, and who state unqualifiedly that the issue of the second volume would materially interfere with Little Mac's Presidential pretensions; and as Gen. Scott's publishers are, unfortunately, publishers and friends of McClellan, there would seem to be some plausibility in the statement that the delay is intentional. *Quien sabe?*

☞ John W. Forney has again taken the stump in Pennsylvania. His engagements include Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Towanda, Wellsborough and Tioga, with other towns of less note. The November vote in Pennsylvania will be a different affair from that of October. The People of the State are all right. Fortunately the periodicity of the disease of jealousy and dissension, chronicle in the liberal politics of the Keystone, breaks out among the "little" leaders only in October.

GREAT FAIR FOR THE SOLDIERS.

SANITARY COMMISSION AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

Meeting at Bryan Hall—Address by Hon. L. Tremaine—Report of Executive Committee—Circular—Fair to be held from February 22 to March 4.

Notwithstanding the lowering appearance of the weather, and the unpleasant condition of the streets, Bryan Hall was tolerably well filled on Thursday afternoon by the ladies and gentlemen who take an active part in those two pre-eminently benevolent objects—the Soldiers' Home and the Sanitary Commission. A military band, from Camp Douglas, was present, and performed a pleasing variety of airs.

Col C. G. Hammond called the meeting to order, and said they were assembled as a mass meeting for the purpose of inaugurating a great western fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home and Sanitary Commission. The idea of Sanitary Fairs was first started in this city, and it has rolled over the length and breadth of the land. It is a national institution. It is a Chicago institution. Our soldiers are still suffering and must be sustained. In the inauguration of this Sanitary Fair, it is proper that the great Ruler of the Universe should be entreated to pour his blessings upon it. He accordingly introduced Rev. Dr. Clarkson, who offered up a fervent and solemn prayer.

The chairman introduced Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, who was received with loud applause.

Mr. Tremaine said he was announced for an address, and he felt satisfied that he must acquiesce. Having in the past forty-eight hours traveled some 400 miles, he didn't intend to make a formal address. It is the duty of every citizen to sustain the Government in this unholy war, and assist all the benevolent institutions for the relief of the soldiers. This meeting was for the inaugural of a monster Fair for the Soldiers' Home and Sanitary Commission. The people of Chicago originated the plan of Sanitary Fairs. The effort made here created an enthusiasm throughout the whole Union. The speaker was glad to see the revival of the noble work, and trusted that it might prove eminently successful. None have a better right to take an interest in national affairs than the women. The influence of women has been felt throughout the rebellion. The women of the revolution contributed nobly, and everything dear to them was laid on the altar of their country. He had no sympathy for the sneers expressed through the press at the presence of women at the Union meetings. It was the ministering aid of woman which saved the lives of thousands of brave soldiers in the field and hospital. And when the history of this country shall be written, no brighter page shall be found in it than that dedicated to the women of America.

Some quote the Bible and cry "peace, peace." We have sons, brothers and fathers in the field, and long for the return of that peace which will bring our young men to our homes. This is no war of aggression on our part. We are endeavoring to sustain the integrity of our Government. We are engaged in putting down the most causeless rebellion the world ever saw. While we long for peace, we will never consent to a dismemberment of our glorious Union. This war shall be waged until it terminates in the success of the Government, or the fiend we cannot conquer. If we fail we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our duty. There is no such word as fail as long as woman is on the side of right. There has never been seen so sublime a sight as the sight of a Christian nation, destined to become the most powerful nation in the world, struggling for self-preservation. Strange it is that this rebellion is receiving aid from a portion of our people, who are protected by the Government. Even the compromises on the slavery question, unpalatable as they were to the North, have been religiously respected. There might be some there who had felt disposed to murmur and feel despondent. If there were any such let them dismiss such ignoble thoughts. There is no future earthly good that can compare with that reward which is certain to crown our exertions.

It is a war for the preservation of a republican Government. The opposition to this Government was to break away from the despotism of the majority. The slaveholder is unequal to recognize the laboring white man of the North and it is his design to establish a slave oligarchy that would destroy the Government. The Government is not worth saving, unless you can settle the right of the people to regulate their own affairs. Anything short of the definite settlement renders all efforts unavailing. We can have no doubts relative to the results of this war. It is the rebellion of a few men who were bound to rule and ruin. The world had never seen such an uprising as rallied around the old flag. All the money necessary to send the men to the field has been raised in this country. We have been able to raise all the money necessary without appealing to John Bull. He hoped that the day will come when John Bull will be called upon to pay the debt due us for the destruction of our commerce, and if he won't pay, the bill will be put in the hands of Grant and Sherman. If Great Britain can carry a debt of eight thousand millions, can a debt of two thousand millions break down this country. No, never. There can be no failure to this contest. The Shenandoah Valley is ringing with triumphs of the Union army. Let the call for peace come from those who commenced the war. Let no American ever disgrace himself by asking peace from the rebellion.

The work now about to be inaugurated is a Christian work, worthy of all commendation. What inspires the soldier in the field? the care and affection exercised by the people at home for him. This is a patriotic work, and a work of love. The workers will be cheered by Christians everywhere, and by soldiers in the field. The day will come when the great object of this war will be accomplished, and then we can shout the "Flag of our Union forever."

At the conclusion of Mr. Tremaine's address, which was frequently applauded, a ballad entitled "Just After the Battle" was sung by a quartette.

After the military band had performed "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," the Chair read the following report of the Executive Committee:

REPORT.

The Northwestern Sanitary Commission and the Chicago Soldiers' Home (which includes the Soldiers' Rest) having resolved to institute a great joint fair for the benefit of both institutions, elected the following persons, respectively, on the Executive Committee: E. W. Blatchford, Esq., Mrs A. H. Hoge, and Mrs. D. P. Livermore, for the Sanitary Commission; T. B. Bryan, Esq., Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, and Mrs. E. P. Dickenson, for the Soldiers' Home.

These two committees having united in pursuance of their appointment, in forming the Executive Committee, and by virtue of the discretion delegated to them, added to their number the Hon. Mark Skinner, Colonel C. G. Hammond and E. B. McCagg, have completed their organization by the election of the following officers:

President.—Hon. Mark Skinner.

Vice Presidents.—Col. C. G. Hammond, E. B. McCagg, T. B. Bryan.

Treasurer and Secretary.—E W. Blatchford.

Cor. Secretaries.—Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, Mrs. D. P. Livermore, Mrs. E. P. Dickinson.

The Committee have determined upon the 22d day of February as the opening day of the Fair, and the 4th day of March as its closing day. It has also been definitely agreed that all the net proceeds of the Fair shall be divided between the Sanitary Commission and the Soldiers' Home; so that the latter institution shall be entitled to, and shall receive the first $25,000, and all the residue of said proceeds, regardless of amount, shall belong to the Northwestern Sanitary Commission.

The executive will proceed to appoint from among our citizens the various committees to have charge of the departments to be represented in the Fair, and a complete list of such appointments will be published hereafter.

In the meantime the following circular is adopted as expressive of the great object to be accomplished and its careful consideration by the loyal masses of the North is earnestly invoked.

CIRCULAR.

The invincible hosts of our western army, have fought their way into the heart of the cotton States, and will not falter till they push the enemy to the Gulf of Mexico. The increasing length of our army lines, and the great work to be accomplished, requires a large addition of men, for an army at best, is a great machine. The incessant activity, and the aggressive character of the campaign, have rapidly filled the field and post-hospitals with patients to be cherished and comforted. The gallant sufferers, are husbands, sons, and brothers from our homes, which they are protecting with their lives and limbs, and making for us a record in history unparalleled for endurance and patriotism. Each man among them has richly earned a share of the comforts and luxuries of the North. A loyal, a patriotic and sympathizing people, only seek the best mode of manifesting their interest in the most substantial manner.

One year ago, the first great Sanitary Fair, the Plymouth Rock of Fairs, was projected and inaugurated in the City of Chicago, so successfully that those organizations have become institutions, and will form no unimportant part of the history of this remarkable war. They have brought millions into the treasury of the United States Sanitary Commissions, and supplied streams of relief, which have reached every hospital, nay almost every cot, containing our suffering heroes.

The first Fair was an experiment; consequently did not develope fully the broad and deep benevolence and liberality of the citizens of Chicago, and the people of the Northwest. A repetition, has been often urged, to give the great heart and resources of our Northwestern prairies, the opportunity to make a loyal and humane demonstration of which the Northwest may feel proud, as worthy of its unparalleled veterans, and of its magnificent proportions and enterprise.

To this end, we propose to inaugurate a great Sanitary Fair on the 22d of February, the birthday of our country's Father, and close it on the 4th of March, the reinauguration day of our beloved Chief Magistrate.

We appeal with the greatest confidence to the citizens of Chicago and the people of the Northwest to aid us in this glorious enterprise. We appeal to the industrial classes for the contributions of their skill and workmanship. We appeal to the farmer, to the artisan, to the merchant and the tradesman, to the man of science and profession; we appeal to every *man, woman and child* to aid us in this colossal humanitarian enterprise.

We specially appeal to the clergy to bring it before their people, and aid us with their potent and salutary assistance.

We ask the press, heretofore always ready, to give the greatest publicity, and most encouraging words to the effort.

A list of committees will shortly be published and distributed. In the meantime, all who are disposed to aid us, or who may desire further information on the subject, are requested to address,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting then adjourned.

☞ Just think of it! a political party appealing in behalf of its candidates and its principles to the cowardice of the American people!! What an unendurable insult to the bravest race on this earth—what fatuity in politics, inconceivable if it had not actually happened, incredible if it was not actually transpiring!

☞ There is nothing in the history of impudence to be compared with the proposition made to the American nation by the Democrats in the Chicago Convention—"Commit suicide that slavery may live!"

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1864.

The weather to-day has been disagreeable and gloomy, and business throughout the city was light. In monetary circles there was a very quiet feeling. The demand for currency is fair, and the supply is fully ample to meet the legitimate requirements of trade. First-class paper, on short dates, is discounted readily at 10 per cent per annum; but a very rigid discrimination is being made by the various discount houses.

The banks who have been carrying wool and whisky so heavily during the past few months are now forcing the holders either to sell or ship to other markets. The latter is being done quite freely. This will place our bankers in a much better position to meet the requirements of pork-packers when the active season begins.

There is a good supply of Eastern exchange—caused by more liberal shipments of wheat and beef—and rates are easier. The bankers to-day bought at ¼ discount, and sold at par. At these rates the market was easy.

The gold market to-day was unusually steady—opening in New York at 215¾, advancing to 216¼, and closing at 215. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

At 10:00 a. m.	215¾	At 11:00 m.	216
At 10:15 a. m.	215¾	At 2:00 p. m.	215¼
At 10:30 a. m.	215¾	At 4:00 p. m.	215
At 11:30 a. m.	215½		

Here the gold market ruled steady with a moderate demand at 212@213. Silver was firm at 205. Five-twenty bonds were steady at 107¾, and 10-40s at 98.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for each, Oct. 27, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 24 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and under the influence of an increased inquiry by shippers and the greater firmness in gold, the produce markets ruled active and buoyant at an advance in prices.

The demand for flour was very light, and we note sales of 1,800 brls at $8.75@9.25 for spring extras.

The Wheat market was unusually brisk and steady at an advance in prices since yesterday of 3c per bushel. About 250,000 bushels were sold at $1.80 for No. 1 Red, $1.78 for No. 2 Red, $1.74@1.75 for No. 1 Spring, $1.69@1.71 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.58@1.60 for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at $1.70 for No. 2 Spring, at which price the great bulk of the sales were made. The demand for shipment was more active than it has been for several days past, and there was also a good speculative inquiry.

Corn was in very limited supply and the market was firm with sales of 35,000 bushels at $1.29@1.30 for No 2 Corn, and $1.27 for Rejected—closing firm and steady. New shelled Corn was sold at 75c on track, and Ear Corn at 68c on track.

Oats were dull and ½c lower, with sales of only 82,000 bushels, at 64@65c for No. 1 Oats and 63½@63c for Rejected—the market closing firm at 64½c for No 1.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 4,000 bushels, at $1.10@1.12 for No 2 in store—the market closing quiet.

Barley was dull and a shade easier, with light sales of No 2 at $1.52@1.55 and Rejected at $1.25.

Highwines opened very flat and prices fell ½@1c, but the market closed firmer, with sales of 322 brls at $1.60.

The Provision market was very quiet and the only sale reported was 50 brls old country kettle rendered Leaf Lard at 19½c.

Timothy Seed was quiet, with light sales at $3.90@4.00. Flax Seed was nominal at $3.15@3.25.

Grain Freights were steady and active at 10c for wheat and 7½@8c for oats to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has been moderately active, and upon several of the leading staples prices rule firmer. On Rio Coffee we note an advance of 1c per lb on previous quotations. Raw Sugar is in fair supply and steady at the present rates of the market. Hard and Coffee Sugars rule firmer with a strong upward tendency.

Hard Coal is in moderate supply with an active demand. Lehigh rules firm at $22.00 per ton, and other descriptions at $18.00 per ton.

Whitefish are in very limited demand, but with a small supply, and light stocks on hand, the market rules firm at $8.00@8.25 per hf bbl for No. 1 quality. Mackerel and Codfish in good supply—market easy and unchanged.

There is a good supply of Fall and Winter Green Apples, and round lots are selling freely at $3.50@4.00 per brl. Grapes are in small supply, with an active demand. Chestnuts in limited receipt, with a good inquiry; prices rule firm at $6.00@7.00 per bu. Lemons in fair receipt, with a limited demand.

In Dried Fruits the market has been more active. Layer Raisins are firm, with an advance of 12½c per box. Dried Apples are in moderate supply, and firm at present quotations.

Carbon Oil is in very active demand, with a small and inadequate supply. Prices rule firm at 80@85c per gal, with an upward tendency. Linseed Oil is quiet and firm at $1.40@1.45 per gal.

Lumber is in limited supply with a more active demand for desirable cargoes. Shingles in limited request with a decline of 25@50c per thousand on previous quotations.

In Beef Cattle the market has been in fair supply, with no decline in its previous activity. Low medium grades were in smaller receipt than yesterday. Prices have consequently been well sustained. Extra medium to prime grades were in good demand, chiefly on army account, and prices ruled firmer, but with no quotable advance on the current rates of the market yesterday. Entered sales at all the yards, 3,166 head, at $2.75@6.50, chiefly at $3.50@4.50 per 100 lbs.

In Hogs the receipts were smaller than yesterday, but were fully equal to the average supply of last week. For medium Hogs, suitable for Prime Mess Pork, there has been an active demand, and the market ruled firm at previous quotations. Extra grades were less active, owing to the decline in the shipping demand, and we note a further reduction in prices of 15@25c per 100 lbs. The entered sales during the day amount to 8,700 head, at $8.00@11.25, chiefly at $10.00@10.50 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon the wheat market ruled quiet but firm at $1.70@1.71 for No. 2 Spring in store—the transactions having been comparatively light. Coarse grains and highwines were neglected.

"Grain Inspection."

Editor Chicago Tribune:

As the season of lake navigation is drawing to a close, permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to call the attention of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, to the following facts: Track Inspectors receive a salary of $1,500 per year, while the Shipping Inspectors receive but $100 per month during the season of navigation, while the labors of the former are not as great as those of the latter; for when trains are inspected, the labors of the Track Inspector cease for the day; while the Shipping Inspectors have to work often until 12 o. m., at night, amid dust and dirt, as long as a warehouse may continue to run. As the fees of the Inspection have been increased the present season, I think it wrong to throw these men out of employment at the close of navigation. Some of them are men of experience, who have been tried for years, and found competent and honest.

Therefore, if it is possible for the Directors to retain the most faithful of these men, they should do so. If all are not retained, the wishes of our worthy Chief should be consulted, and retain those who are considered the most faithful and competent. The idea of new men every spring is wrong, as many of them are obliged to find other employment during the winter, and in many cases their services cannot be had the coming spring. In this case, if I may use the term, "*incompetent*" men are hired to attend to the faithful trust of inspecting cargoes of grain. By giving this article your careful consideration you will not only promote the interest of the inspectors, but the interest of shippers generally. SHIPPER.

Chicago, Oct. 27, 1864.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 27, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday, 3,184,000 feet; shipped, 1,098,000 feet. With a limited supply, there is a fair degree of activity in the market, both among city and country dealers, especially for desirable cargoes of flooring, strips, &c. At previous quotations, the market is a little firmer.

SHINGLES—Received, 1,413,000; shipped, 238,000, in limited request, with a decline of 50c per thousand on former rates.

LATH—Received, 418,000 pcs; shipped, 70,000 pcs. There has been no change to note in the market. The supply continues limited, and in light demand.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Rand, from Clay Bank, Wisconsin, sold by J. Garrick,—2,000 cedar posts at $15.00, 30,000 feet ordinary mixed lumber at $14.00; 124,000 sawed shingles 'A's at $4.75. Cargo schr Buena Vista, from Menominee, sold by Beckford, 145,000 feet lumber. Cargo schr A. Freeeste, from Muskegon, sold by Eastman,—80,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, at $16.50. Cargo schr Beloit, from Muskegon, sold by Col. Loomis,—90,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, at $15.50.

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

Cincinnati Lumber Market—Oct. 24.

Nothing has transpired since our last to materially change the general features of the market. A fair business is being transacted in the various yards throughout the city at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$57.00
1st common	55.00
2d " "	[illegible]
3d " "	[illegible]
Hemlock	30.00
Pine joists and timber, per 1,000 feet	[illegible]
Pine fencing boards	[illegible]
Hemlock "	[illegible]
1st common flooring	[illegible]
2d " "	[illegible]
1st " weather boarding	[illegible]
2d " "	[illegible]
Locust posts per 100	[illegible]
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch, per 1,000 feet	7.50
" No. 2 " "	[illegible]
Lath	6.00

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, about 1,800 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales at the various yards, 3,166 head, at $2.75@6.50, chiefly at $3.50@4.50, ⅌ 100 lbs.

Although the weather has been unfavorable for business, yet there has been no decline in the previous activity of the market. With a more limited supply of low medium grades the current rates of yesterday were fully sustained.

There has been a larger supply of extra medium to prime Beef Cattle in the market than for several days past, and, with a fair demand both on army account and for packing, sales were freely made at a slight improvement on the previous quotations of the market.

The following are the chief sales made to-day: C. Turner, of Logan county, sold to Rosenthal & Co., 85 head of good Illinois steers, av'g 1,3[illegible] lbs, at $4.[illegible]; John Adams sold Gifford & Co. 100 head of very fair quality Illinois steers, av'g 1,170 lbs, at $4.[illegible]; Wm. Webb sold Simmons 110 head, good medium steers, av'g 1,000 lbs at $3.50; and Greer sold Garrison & Co. 65 head good medium grade, av'g 1,084 lbs, at $3.25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

The principal operators in the yards were army contractors, and city packers; but we note that speculators have bought more freely. The market closed this evening with a comparatively small number of Cattle unsold, and prices ruled firm at previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS. SOUTHERN YARDS. SHERMAN'S YARDS. COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts to-day have been rather less than they were yesterday, amounting to about 8,[illegible] hogs, against 10,341 head received Wednesday. The entered sales amount, at all the yards, to 8,700 head, at $8.00@11.25, but principally at $10.00@10.50 per 100 lbs.

The weather has been very unsettled, and unsuited for general trade, but notwithstanding this and a few other drawbacks, there has been no want of activity in the yards. Hogs suited for prime Mess Pork have been held in good request, and the previous quotations of the market are fully maintained. Our packers generally have not been buying freely, but the few who were in the market have bought a larger quantity than usual. The principal operators were Fowler, Spears & Co., whose purchases number 1,875 head, at prices ranging from $9.50@10.25, and Culbertson, Blair & Co., who have bought 501 head at $9.75@10.30.

There has been a more limited demand for extra hogs, and upon the sales made we note a further decline of 15@25c on yesterday's quotations, or of 50@50 upon the closing quotations of the market on Saturday. This decrease in heavy hogs is mainly to be attributed to the increasing depression which characterizes our Eastern markets. It will be seen from the sale list, appended, that our usual New York shippers are doing very little. With the exception of Allerton & Co. and William M. Tilden, both of whom have bought more cautiously than usual, we have had no New York operators in the market.

The only reliable demand at present in the market is for medium hogs, varying from 190 to 220 or 230 lbs, and these are exclusively required for immediate packing.

There are in the yards this evening unsold between 2,[illegible] and 2,500 hogs, a large proportion of which will probably be shipped East on owners' account.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS. COTTAGE GROVE YARDS. SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No	Av.	Price.
W. F. Brown	Fowler, S & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS active and firm. [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market dull and heavy. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market active and advanced. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Dull and nominal at $4.[illegible] per gallon.

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CIDER—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Foreign Fruits are in better demand. On Layer Raisins we note an advance of 12½c per box. Other descriptions rule firm and unchanged. Apples are in moderate supply. Market active and firm at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HAY—In limited demand with an abundant supply of Timothy and Prairie pressed and loose. Prices rule easy at previous rates, but with no quotable change. We quote:

[illegible]

HIDES—Received [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; [illegible]

LEATHER—With a fair supply the market is quiet, and tolerably firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In steady demand, and tolerably firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—In fair supply, with a moderate demand. Market firm at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

TEA—With a fair supply, there is little positive change in the market. Dealers continue firm in their views, and are only selling at full prices. We quote:

[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—With a fair supply the market continues very quiet. Prices are easy at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

VINEGAR—Market in good supply and demand. [illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Oct. 27.

[illegible]

CLEARED............Oct. 27.

[illegible]

MARINE [illegible]

[illegible]

COLLISION.—[illegible]

PROPELLER DISABLED.—[illegible]

Special Notices.

Unrivaled

FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS "MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE," which has been before the public for nearly "A QUARTER OF A CENTURY," and is universally approved. "THE HAIR DYE" is manufactured by a chemical process which renders it "IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR" to anything in the shape of "A DYE," ever or ever before the people, being complete in "ONE BOTTLE." No preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application. [illegible] "PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE," [illegible] A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold st., New York. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. [illegible] WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. [illegible] Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. [illegible]

In the Year 1845

[illegible] VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible] A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York. [illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured.

[illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—[illegible]

Reinforce Nature.

[illegible]

Dr. James

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asthma Cured

[illegible] "JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY" [illegible] JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and sold by all Druggists. [illegible]

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible]

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible]

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible]

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible]

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible]

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

READ AND REFLECT

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible] A PURE TONIC. Compound entirely of Vegetable [illegible] POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED [illegible]

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

GEORGE F. FOSTER, [illegible]

Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker [illegible]

Manila, Tarred and Hemp [illegible]

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, [illegible]

FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. C. [illegible]

DRS. BOGUE & [illegible] DENTISTS, [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

[illegible]

1,000 MULES WANTED.

[illegible]

Notice of Dividends.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1. [illegible] WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1. [illegible]

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6. [illegible] WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1. [illegible] WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

for the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business. [illegible]

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Removals.

REMOVAL.

BARNUM BRO'S.

Have Removed to

Nos. 3, 5 & 7 LAKE ST., Up-Stairs,

[illegible]

REMOVAL.—Isaac R. Diller's [illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asthma Cured

EDDYTOWN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y., ... Editors Rural New Yorker—Seeing ... the "Rural" for a cure for the ... the Asthma, I wrote to let the ... almost cured me. I have had the spasmodic asthma ... never found any medicine that would ... check when it was coming on until I ... "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for ... commenced taking this remedy ... and have not had a severe paroxysm ... "WHITCOMB'S REMEDY" has done ... recommended to do. SARAH ...

Ex-President Martin Van Buren's ... last illness were greatly alleviated by ... Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, as ... letter in our possession from his ... Mr. Van Buren himself expressing much ... with the results of its use.

Extract from the Life of Washington Irving ... nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page ... "The doctor prescribed, as an ... had been suggested by Doct. (C. W.) ... late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for ... teaspoonful in a wine glass of water ... every four hours. A good night was the ..."

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, ... and sold by all Druggists. oc1-...

U. S. 7-30 LOA...

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice ... scriptions will be received for Coupon ... Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, ... semi-annual interest at the rate of seven ... tenths per cent per annum—principal and ... both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option ... holder at maturity, into six per cent gold ... bonds, payable not less than five nor more than ... years from their date, as the Government ... elect. They will be issued in denominations ... $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all ... made for fifty dollars or some multiple of ...

As the notes draw interest from August ... making subscriptions subsequent to that ... the interest accrued from date of note to ... posit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by ... urer of the United States, at Washington, ... Assistant Treasurers and designated ... and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CH...
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ...
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF ...
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF ...
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICA...

and by all National Banks which are depos... public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BAN... throughout the country will give further...

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCR... oc13-...

READ AND REFLE...

It has been from time immemorial the ... philanthropists to find some remedy for ... and scientific skill has for ages exp... avenue in order to discover the hidden ... been, however, reserved for modern sci... before the world the great destroyer of ... and in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTE...

are concentrated all those virtues which ... mote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the ... of Bitters, they are NOT AN ALCOHOLIC ... TURE, but

A PURE TONIC.

Composed entirely of Vegetable S...

THEY ARE A

POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPE...

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver ... Digestive Organs,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED ... BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL ... VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

Remember, that this Bitters is not an ... mixture, a bar-room drink, or a substitute ... and cannot insidiously introduce the vice of ... into your families.

Do you want something to Strengthen ...
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitu...
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeli...
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN B...

Observe the following symptoms, resulting ... disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLO...
WASHINGTON, ...

GENTLEMEN: Having stated it verbally ... have no hesitation in writing the fact ... derived marked benefit from your Hoofland's Bitters. During a long and tedious session ... pressing and onerous duties nearly ... down. A kind friend suggested the use of ... Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLO...

FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM ... PHILADELPHIA, Oct. ...

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry ... produced by Hoofland's German ... Truly yours, JACOB BROOM.

The following well known reverend gentlemen ... acknowledged in writing the great benefit ... received from the use of these Bitters: ...

We could add many others to this list ...

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFAC...

631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVA... (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) PROPRIETORS.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every ... the United States.

N. B.—We have discontinued the manufacture ... small or seventy-five cent size, the dollar ... account of its size. ...

LORD & SMITH, ... General Western A...

Special Notices.

Unrivaled FOR QUICKNESS AND QUALITY IS "MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE," which has been before the public for nearly A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. ... "THE HAIR DYE" ... "IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR" ... "A DYE" ... "ONE BOTTLE" ... "DOES ITS DUTY" ... "PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE," which contains double the dye in those usually sold for one dollar. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York. Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use, in large bottles, price 50 cents.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only harmless, True and Reliable Hair Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

In the Year 1845 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1. The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever. The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York. Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50c.

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles. The Australian Specific for Piles is now well known to be the most certain remedy for the above complaint ever used. It has no equal in practice. A case of Piles in any form can scarcely exist that it will not speedily cure. ... JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, General Western Agents.

Epileptic Fits can be Cured. Dr. Lockrow having become eminently successful in curing this terrible disease, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circular of references and testimonials of numerous cases of from one to twenty years standing. ... Address Dr. V. B. LOCKROW, New York, care of P. O. Box 5116.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on Early Errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the Author's Plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Reinforce Nature. After having blundered in the dark for ages, the world at last begins to understand that the human system cannot resist or throw off the attacks of disease through the agency of depleting medicines. ... HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS ...

Dr. James (formerly of James' Infirmary), late of Custom House street, New Orleans, ... now permanently located at 84 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, ...

Dr. Bigelow, (Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) ... 161 South Clark street, ... Monroe, Chicago, Ill. ...

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ... Chicago, Ill., October 21, 1864. Sealed Proposals ...

1,000 MULES WANTED. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, ... Capt. and A. Q. M.

Notice of Dividends.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1. New York, Oct. 3, 1864. The trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Co. have declared a dividend of one per cent for the month of October, payable Oct. 31 at the office of the company, No. 31 John street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3. New York, Oct. 5, 1864. ... WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 8. New York, Oct. 5, 1864. A dividend of one per cent, for the month of September, ... WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1. New York, Oct. 17, 1864. ... WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm of **BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,** for the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business. Cash advances made on shipments to New York and Eastern markets. Office 266 South Water street, Chicago. C. S. BRAINERD, C. A. IVES, D. G. BROWN. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Removals.

REMOVAL. **BARNUM BRO'S.** Have Removed to Nos. 3, 5 & 7 LAKE ST., Up-Stairs. ...

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 221 South Water street, ... Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker ... Manila, Tarred and Hemp ... CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS ... Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines ... **FLAGS** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

REMOVAL.—Isaac R. Diller's ...

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. C. Dean ... DRS. BOGUE & DEA... DENTISTS, ...

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! ...

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE, A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR **BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,** RACINE, WISCONSIN. Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector. The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters. The aim of the School is to give to the students, First, Sound religious instruction, according to the rules and discipline of the Church. Second, Such intellectual training as will render a lad fit for business life, or thoroughly prepare him for any of the learned professions. The College course proper is of high character. Third, Careful attention to the physical development of the scholars. There is a large Gymnasium for the use of the scholars. There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for 125 scholars. There are 60 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. The boarders all live in the building with the Rector and Masters, eat at a common table and form one family. Vocal music and Elocution form part of the Regular studies of the school. The winter term will begin Dec. 1st, to continue until April 1st. For admission apply to the Rector.

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Capital, - - - - $500,000. No. 50 Lasalle Street. **U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.** SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR **7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.** MARCUS C. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL, Paid In, - - - $500,000. E. AIKEN, President. SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't. E. E. BRAINTON(?), Cashier.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK. JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO., Successors to MARTIN & BROS., (Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,) Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of **CLOTHING.**

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **DRUGS AND CHEMICALS** 73 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c. Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. E. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 128 Broadway, N. Y. Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago. CASH CAPITAL.........$125,000. The Directors of this sound and reliable Institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Rich inducements are offered to those desiring Life Insurance by this Company. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President. RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary. WM. J. HOLLYNHEAD(?), General Agent, 87 Washington street, Chicago. Drs. J. A. & H. S. HAHN, Medical Examiners. N. B.—Special agents appointed in the principal towns in Illinois. Application should be made to the General Agent, with reference, in Chicago.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—TWO Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. Leave Cleveland at ... Arrive ... Meadville ... Corry ... Salamanca ... New York ... RETURNING. Leave New York at ... Arrive Cleveland at ... [timetable illegible] H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't, Meadville, Pa. F. E. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES, "FORM A."—The Provost Marshal General directs that all claims for premiums for presenting recruits, must be presented to Lieut. ... Montgomery, 17th U. S. Inf., ... Springfield, Illinois, for payment, before October 31st, 1864, and that no claims for said premiums presented after that date will be paid. All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. JAMES OAKES, Lt. Col. 4th Cav. U. S. A., Supt. Vol. Rec. Service, Ill.

Business Cards.

GREGG & HUGHES Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

General Notices.

ROGERS & CO., Coal and Pig Iron Merchants, Have for sale in lots to suit,

300 Tons "A No. 1" UNION IRON.
200 " B No. 1 UNION IRON.
200 " No. 1 SCOTCH IRON.
50 " No. 1 PRATT IRON.
50 " No. 1 POKEEPSIE IRON.
100 " No. 2 OHIO IRON.

Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.

OFFICES—144 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing. Post Office Drawer 5913.

NOTICE. R. M. GRAVES Has removed from 219 South Water street, to the corner of **Michigan and Dearborn-sts, North Side,** Where he will continue the Hide and Provision trade as heretofore and will also continue to buy and sell for commission. Now on hand and for sale Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Extra Plate Beef, Lard in bbls. and tcs, Tallow, Hides and Skins, &c., in lots to suit. R. M. GRAVES. Northeast corner of Michigan and Dearborn sts. Chicago, Oct. 18, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. I. By direction of the Secretary of War, all soldiers now on leave or furlough in the State of Illinois, may, on application to these headquarters, have their furloughs extended until the ... of November, 1864. II. Application for extension of furlough may be made by letter, addressed to the Ass't. Adjutant General of the District, by giving—1st. The name, rank, company, regiment, brigade, division and army corps. 2d. The place where the furlough was given. 3d. The date of commencement and the time of expiration. III. In all cases where it is practicable, application ... with the approval of a commissioned officer of the army. By command of Brig. Gen'l Jno. Cook. GEO. W. CARTER, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

HAY AND PRESS FOR SALE. We have 500 tons Rice Upland Hay, with Press and Buildings, large and new, Scales and all necessary implements, on Dunlin and Logansport Railroad. A great bargain. ... PARKER, COLTON & SPRAGUE.

MULES WANTED. OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19, 1864. I wish to purchase in open market, Mules, for which I will pay the sum of One Hundred and Seventy (170) Dollars each. ... They must be not less than fourteen (14) hands high, ... J. M. BRADSHAW, Captain and A. Q. M.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19th, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. The indiscriminate sale of spirituous liquors to United States soldiers in many localities ... By order Brig. Gen'l John Cook. GEO. W. CARTER, Capt. & A. A. A. Gen'l.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles KUNZ will attend to Cleaning of Privy Vaults, REMOVING OF STABLE MANURE, And offensive matter of all descriptions, at the very lowest rates. Address CHARLES KUNZ, Post Office Box 4148.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of October 13th, 1864. ... TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

UNION TICKET.

For President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For Vice President, ANDREW JOHNSON.

For Electors of President and Vice President,
JOHN DOUGHERTY.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS.
JOHN V. FARWELL.
ANSON S. MILLER.
JOHN V. EUSTACE.
JAMES S. POAGE.
JOHN I. BENNETT.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
FRANKLIN BLADES.
JAMES C. CONKLING.
WILLIAM WALKER.
THOMAS W. HARRIS.
NATHANIEL M. McCURDY.
HENRY S. BAKER.
ZENAS S. CLIFFORD.

For Governor, RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

For Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM BROSS.

For Secretary of State, SHARON TYNDALE.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, O. H. MINER.

For State Treasurer, JAMES H. BEVERIDGE.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, SAMUEL W. MOULTON.

Here add:
"For Representative in Congress.....District."
"For Senator.....District."
"For Representative.....District."
"For State's Attorney."—"For Clerk of Circuit Court."—"For Sheriff."—"For Coroner."

The above is a corrected list of the Candidates, arranged in legal form for the ticket. The tickets should be printed on white paper, and in sufficient quantities. Be sure and insert the number of the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative District.

THOMAS J. TURNER, Chairman State Central Com.
JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

For Members of Congress.

Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
X—N. M. KNAPP.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Nominations for Cook County.

For State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.
For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.
For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.
For Representatives in the Legislature Fifty-Ninth District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.
Sixtieth District (South)—A. B. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.
Sixty-first District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, A. F. STEVENSON.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROF. JOHN WILLIAMSON will address the citizens of Ogle county as follows:

Adeline.........Friday Evening, Oct. 28.
Lynnville.........Saturday " Oct. 29.
Lightsville.........Tuesday " Nov. 1.
Grand De Tour.........Wednesday " Nov. 2.
Lane, Union Hall.........Thursday " Nov. 3.
Forreston.........Friday " Nov. 4.
Mt. Morris.........Saturday " Nov. 5.
Byron.........Monday " Nov. 7.

Friends of the Union at the above places will please make all necessary arrangements.

The Hon. D. RICHARDS and A. A. TERRELL, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:

Genesee (Union School House) Tuesday eve, Nov. 1
Lyndon.........Wednesday eve, Nov. 2.
Erie.........Thursday eve, Nov. 3.
Spring Hill.........Friday eve, Nov. 4.
Prophetstown.........Saturday eve, Nov. 5.
Wallace Hall, Sterling.........Monday eve, Nov. 7.

At the last named place several other speakers will be present.

The people are requested to make all the necessary arrangements for the above meetings.

CHALLENGE.

Any one who thinks he can convince the people that they ought to support McClellan and Pendleton and the Chicago Platform instead of Lincoln and Johnson, can be heard at any of the above meetings.

A. A. Terrell, Esq., will address the citizens of Wilson, Lee Co., Oct. 29, in the evening.

HON ANSON S. MILLER'S APPOINTMENTS

Hon. Anson S. Miller, Presidential Elector, will speak at

Galesburg, Friday evening.........Oct. 28.
Avon, Saturday evening.........Oct. 29.
Woodstock, Monday evening.........Oct. 31.
Waukegan, Tuesday evening.........Nov. 1.
Sycamore, Wednesday evening.........Nov. 2.
Geneva, Thursday evening.........Nov. 3.

HON. J. F. FARNSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.

Blackberry, Saturday.........Oct. 29.
Pecatonica, Monday.........Oct. 31.
Freeport, Tuesday.........Nov. 1.
Marengo, Wednesday.........Nov. 2.
Chicago, Thursday.........Nov. 3.

HON. WM. BROSS AND E. S. TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Winchester, Scott Co.........Friday, Oct. 28
Pittsfield, Pike Co.........Saturday, Oct. 29
Quincy, Adams Co.........Monday, Oct. 31
LaPrairie, Adams Co.........Tuesday, Nov. 1
Hamilton, Hancock Co.........Wednesday, Nov. 2
Carthage, Hancock Co.........Thursday, Nov. 3
Macomb, McDonough Co.........Friday, Nov. 4

WASHBURNE AND STORRS' APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Washburne, Union candidate for Congress in the Third District, and E. A. Storrs, Esq., of Chicago, will address the people as follows:

Sterling, ".........Friday evening, Oct. 28
Warren, Jo Daviess Co.........Saturday, Oct. 29
Lee Centre, Lee Co.........Monday p. m., Oct. 31
White Rock, Ogle Co.........Tuesday p. m., Nov. 1
Lane ".........Tuesday evening, Nov. 1
Franklin Grove, Lee Co.........Wednesday p. m., Nov. 2

Mr. Storrs will speak at Morrison, Whiteside Co., on Thursday evening, Oct. 27.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S APPOINTMENTS

Joliet, Will Co.........Friday, Oct. 28
Dubuque, Iowa.........Saturday, Oct. 29
Davenport, Iowa.........Monday, Oct. 31
Warsaw, Hancock, Ill.........Wednesday, Nov. 2
Keokuk, Iowa.........Wednesday evening, Nov. 2
Quincy, Adams Co. Ill.........Thursday, Nov. 3
Galesburg, Ill.........Friday, Nov. 4
Goshen, Ind.........Saturday, Nov. 5
Buchanan, Mich.........Monday, Nov. 7

HON. WM. P. KELLOGG'S APPOINTMENTS.

Galesburgh, Knox Co.........Friday, Oct. 28.
Farmington, Fulton Co.........Saturday, Oct. 29.
Freeport, Stephenson Co.........Tuesday, Nov. 1.
Fulton, Whiteside Co.........Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Elgin.........Friday, Nov. 4.
Chicago.........Saturday, Nov. 5.
Canton.........Monday, Nov. 7.

GOV. YATES' APPOINTMENTS.

Paris, Edgar Co.........Friday Oct. 28
Freeport, Stephenson co.........Tuesday Nov. 1.
Fulton, Whiteside Co.........Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Alton, Madison Co.........Friday, Nov. 4
Belleville, St. Clair Co.........Saturday, Nov. 5

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. OGLESBY.

The following list of appointments has been made for Gen. Oglesby:

Paris, Edgar Co.........Friday, Oct. 28.
Danville, Vermillion Co.........Saturday, Oct. 29.
Jacksonville, Morgan Co.........Monday, Oct. 31.
Pekin, Tazewell Co.........Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Peoria, Peoria Co.........Thursday, Nov. 3.
Metamora, Woodford Co.........Friday, Nov. 4.
Middleport, Iroquois Co.........Saturday, Nov. 5.
Champaign City, Champaign Co.........Monday, Nov. 7.

APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN AND GEN. I. N. HAYNIE.

Carmi, White Co.........October 28.
Equality, Gallatin Co.........October 31.
Harrisburg, Saline Co.........November 1.
Vienna, Johnson Co.........." 3.
Metropolis, Massac Co.........." 5.

GENERAL PALMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

General Palmer and others, as follows:

Joliet, Will co., Friday.........Oct. 28.
Chicago, Cook co., Saturday.........Oct. 29.
Quincy, Adams co., Monday.........Oct. 31.
Mendon, Adams co., Tuesday.........Nov. 1.
Warsaw, Hancock co., Wednesday.........Nov. 2.
Carthage, Hancock co., Thursday.........Nov. 3.
Augusta, Hancock co., Friday.........Nov. 4.
Monmouth, Warren co., Saturday.........Nov. 5.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR HOFFMANN'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Hoffman will address our German fellow citizens as follows, in the evening:

Carlinville, Macoupin Co.........Friday, Oct. 28
Jacksonville, Morgan Co.........Monday, Oct. 31
Aurora, Kane Co.........Friday, Nov. 4

HON. S. W. MOULTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Effingham.........Friday, Oct. 28.
Kansas, Edgar Co.........Monday, Oct. 31.
Paris, Edgar Co.........Tuesday, Nov. 1.
Tuscola, Douglas Co.........Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co.........Monday, Nov. 7.

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Dr. Charles Riehle will address German Mass Meetings as follows, in the evening:

Carlinville, Macoupin Co.........Friday, Oct. 28
Jacksonville, Morgan Co.........Monday, Oct. 31
Eureka, Woodford Co.........Wednesday, Nov. 2
Metamora, Woodford Co.........Thursday, Nov. 3

Lieut. Governor Hoffmann will be present at several of the above meetings.

SWEDISH MEETINGS.

The gallant Col. Oscar Malmborg, late of the 55th Illinois Infantry, and the Swedish and Norwegian Vice Consul, P. L. Hawkenson, will address their fellow countrymen on the political issues of the day as follows:

Andover, Henry county.........Oct. 28
Bishop Hill.........Oct. 29
Galesburg, Knox county.........Oct. 31

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Destruction of the Steamer Washoe—The Industrial Fair—Political—No-Joss Matters—A Chinese Temple—Description of the Interior.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30, 1864.

The world wags on as usual in the Department of the Pacific, and there is little very new or startling to communicate beyond what the telegraph has already given you. Since my last, the steamer Washoe, one of the handsomest and swiftest steamers I have ever seen, while going up the Sacramento river at lightning speed, exploded a boiler, and sent one hundred human beings into eternity in an instant, while half as many more were maimed for life or severely injured; all through the villainy of the boiler makers, who used rotten iron where nothing but the best should have been used.

A great Industrial Fair, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, has been going on in this city for three weeks, and is still paying handsomely. When I tell you that the building in which it is held covers just about the space included within the railings of your City Hall Square in Chicago, and that it is filled to excess with the products of the industry and skill of the people of the Pacific slope, I have told you about all that I can make your readers fully understand, save those who have been in California. The most interesting part of the exhibition is the photographic and oil painting pictures, four in number, which are worth the study, for days, of a connoisseur. The pure dry air of California is peculiarly favorable to the Photographer's operations, and the pictures taken here are far superior in tone to those produced in the Atlantic or Western States. The exhibition of quartz crushers and gold and silver amalgamators is very fine and crowds of new comers always stand eagerly watching their operations. There is a cheese made by a single California ranching firm, Steele & Brother, of Pescadero, Santa Cruz county, which was donated to the Sanitary Fund, and is earning about $160 per day in gold coin, an extra charge being made for a sight at it. Its nett weight is 3,900 lbs. It will be sent east for exhibition when the Fair is over. It is the product of a single day's milking of the cows on the ranch. The exhibition of fruits is also superb, nothing like it can ever be seen in the old States or Europe. Another object which would strike the fancy of an Eastern barbarian is a curious toy, which might be set down as a primitive species of caloric engine. It was constructed of paper, split rattan, and a few bits of wire, by Ah Lum, an employe in the store of Chy Lung & Co., a leading Chinese wholesale house, whose card I sent you on New Year's day.

It is a miniature Chinese temple, three or four feet in height. Within the lower story a number of figures of Celestials, on horseback and on foot, travel in a sort of circus track around a large upright cylinder of light-colored paper, in which gold fish and crawfish swim about in the most natural and life-like manner imaginable. In the second story, a monkey, made from bristles or some similar substance, rides a dog of the same material, and a number of other grotesque figures revolve around a ring. The motive power which keeps the whole machinery in operation, is the heat from a common stearine candle.

This is also a gift to the Sanitary Commission, and I regard it as no mean tribute to a noble charity, by an idolator and a citizen of the Central Flowery Empire. It is an acknowledgement of usefulness, and the ennobling operation of Christian charity, from (literally) "the uttermost parts of the earth."

Since my last the Copperheads have held their State Convention and have nominated a full ticket to be supported at the November election, and have ratified the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton by two enormous meetings, one held in the Plaza in front of the City Hall, and the other on Saturday evening last at Platt's Hall, on Montgomery street, and in front of the hall and in the streets on either side, which were crowded with a hooting, howling and fighting rabble, all yelling for McClellan. A significant fact connected with these demonstrations is that a year since the same party dared not attempt to hold a public meeting in the city proper, but went out to the outskirts, and on the eve of election held a single meeting, having first obtained a strong guard of police to see that they were not assaulted or interfered with by the Union men, while this year their meetings are held in the public places, their clubs parade the city with music and banners, carrying transparencies bearing the most infamously insulting mottoes, alluding to the Union party as "ghouls," "thugs," "niggers," "murderers," "miscegenists," etc., etc., and no one interferes with them. Last year few men of any standing in the community would allow their names to be used in connection with the Copperhead ticket, while this year their meetings are presided over by Wm. T. Coleman, one of the wealthiest merchants of San Francisco, and the call for the formation of a "McClellan Central Club" is signed by a large number of the heaviest business men of the city. The Jews, who are very numerous in California, and especially in San Francisco, are this year almost unanimous in their support of the Copperhead ticket, while last season they voted with us. This is partially the result of injudicious and fanatical attacks made on them by a professional patriot, who in an evil hour was started in business here as a newspaper proprietor, by the Union men of San Francisco, who did not dream of his taking such a course until the mischief was done. The Irish will also to a man vote the McClellan ticket; this, however, is nothing, as they voted for Downey, the Copperhead candidate, last season, when they fell short of carrying the State by 18,000. On the other hand there is a large number of violent secessionists in Southern California, who will under no circumstances vote for McClellan, but if an out and out "Peace Democrat" is nominated (as I hope there yet may be) will vote in a body for him, weakening the strength of the Copperheads about as much as ours is weakened by the loss of the Jews. The Bell and Everett men who have heretofore declined acting with the Republicans and stood aloof from the Union party, which with us arose on the ruins of the original Republican party, will this year vote for Lincoln as a rule, and as there can be no Fremont ticket in the field on the Pacific slope, I think we shall this year carry for Lincoln and Johnson, but the fight will be a tough one and the majority necessarily small.

The recent election in Nevada resulted in bringing another State into the Union, but through the fatal divisions in the Union party the Copperheads elected their candidates for all the territorial offices. The vote was taken at the same time for Territorial Representative, and for or against the Constitution, and organization as a State. The Union candidate was the notorious Tom Fitch, who once flourished in Chicago, and whose character and standing here may be inferred from the curt comment of the editor of the "*Gold Hill News*," a staunch Union paper, in a column article of Fitch's in reply to his enemies, which disposed of the whole matter as follows: "If Tom Fitch thinks we won't fight him, let him challenge us; and if he thinks we cannot prove him a damned infernal scoundrel, let him sue us for libel." Tom did not sue or challenge, and while the constitution was adopted his Copperhead opponent was elected to Congress. The decent portion of the Union men of the territory disgusted at the idea of being governed by the professional politicians of the most villainous stripe, who unfortunately hold the control in that territory and California, of the Union organization following the example of San Francisco and casting their vote for a "People's Ticket," true to the Union, but unconnected with the party machinery. As the Constitution is adopted and the Territory becomes a State, of course, there will be an election for Members of Congress, under the State organization, at the same time as the Presidential election in November, and if the Union men are wise enough to discard the professional gambling politicians and nominate a good ticket, they can redeem the lost ground, and give the first vote of Nebraska in the Union for the Union. The new State will cover a large space on the map, but has no resources outside of her wondrously productive mines, and her sparse population must forever look to California for nine-tenths of the food and all the clothing and other necessaries of life which they require. Her population is yet small, and to support State government she must incur a load of debt within the next five years which will sink her credit to a very low ebb.

Pagan temples are not uncommon in California, and we have several in the very heart of San Francisco, while an open temple or place of prayer occupies one of the most conspicuous places in the Lone Mountain Cemetery, near the grave of Broderick, and their vault, with a temple roof, surmounted by the sacred tee, is one of the most striking ornaments of this Christian burial ground. These temples belong to the different Chinese companies or guilds, of which there are seven in California, to some one of which every Mongolian in the State belongs. Let me give you a sketch of one recently opened by the Ning Yeong Company, premising that many of the objects in it are so utterly unlike anything which you have ever seen that our language utterly fails to convey the remotest idea of them. I am utterly unable to describe them in any shape. Suffice it for us to say, that the lot on which the building stands, being in the centre of a block, cost $4,000, the building cost $12,000, and the furniture and decorations probably cost, at a low estimate, $16,000, making a total of $30,000 in gold coin.

To gain the entrance to the premises, you turn out of Dupont street above Broadway, and go down a narrow alley lined with the residences of Peruvian, Chilian, Mexican and negro women, and at the end come to a high arched gateway, over which is the office of Ah Wee, Inspector, Superintendent or "head man" of the Company—a young man not more than twenty years of age, who speaks English tolerably well. Passing through the gateway, the temple confronts you at the opposite end of a court-yard, on either side of which are the rooms of the coolies and servants of the establishment. Over the door of the temple you observe a deep alcove profusely decorated with huge signs in blue and gold in deep-sunken Chinese characters, and on either side of the doorway hang fancifully colored prayer lamps as large as a barrel. In a corner, a blood-red pile of fire-cracker covers, enough to load two carts, is seen. These were burned in the morning, when the head men of another Company came to present some costly ornament for the temple and burn incense upon the high altar. You enter a room on the ground floor of the main building, at the back of which is seen a shrine not very gaudily decorated. The back of this shrine is composed of a series of miniature stairs, covered with white paper, rising up to the top of the room, and disappearing behind a canopy which hangs from the ceiling. Several of the lowest of these stairs are already covered with names of deceased members of the company, and the names of others will be added to the list as fast as their spirits ascend the heavenly stairway here typified. Ascending to the next floor, we come upon the grand assembly hall of the Company where the magnates and their friends from other companies sit in their long satin robes of state, surrounded by hangings of elaborately wrought embroideries in silks and gold, battle axes, staves of office, with huge brass emblems on their tops, great signs bearing inscriptions in Chinese characters, in gold, on blue, black and red grounds, and a thousand other articles which I cannot remember, and could not describe if I did. At the end of the hall a water-color allegorical picture, representing age, wisdom and other attributes supposed to have been possessed, in an eminent degree, by the related great-grandfather of all good Chinamen, hangs against the wall. Incense is burning before this, as also before the lower shrine. On ascending to the upper room you come into the august presence of the genuine old Josh himself, in a room resplendent with gold leafed carvings, gold and high-colored silk embroideries, tinsel work and other novelties of the costliest description.

The front room is divided from the rear one, in which the shrine is situated, by folding doors of glass, generally kept open. Chandeliers of glass and brass metal hang in the outer room; strange pictures adorn the walls, and banners of strange device and shapes, of which a Caucassian never dreamed, stand in the corners. One of these banners is suspended from a hoop, some three feet in diameter, at the top of the staff, and instead of floating in the wind as ours do, hangs down like the sides of a barrel. The lower edge is trimmed with a deep green silk fringe, and the whole material, which is of crimson silk, is embroidered with gold and high colored silks, the labor of months on months of several work-women. The sides of the inner room are covered, from floor to ceiling, with great signs, or boards, covered with gold leaf and with deep sunken letters in blue beach or red smalt, or raised gold letters on other colored back grounds. Looking towards the rear of the room, the first object that strikes you is a huge table, made like a store counter. The front of this table down to the very floor is covered with human figures, each some six inches in height, in all imaginable positions—on foot, on horseback, or prone upon the ground, and none of them, not one, in a thoroughly natural position—they are all cut from wood and richly gilded. A glass covering prevents these figures being handled by outside barbarians. On this counter stands a large number of altar ornaments and vases of some white, highly polished metal, one of which is filled to the brim with ashes, on the top of which a long stick of sandal wood as thick as my arm, suspended from above, burns slowly away, the smoke filling the room with a delicate but at first somewhat oppressive perfume. Huge sticks of some composition looking like punk burn without flame, like a cigar, on either side, and at the ends of the counter are tall ornaments of gold tinsel, shaped like a young spruce tree flattened sidewise, covered with flowers, birds, and animals of such patterns as were never seen outside of China, if there. Two of the largest of them cost, I am told, $100 each; the material mainly used in their construction is a bright metal, probably brass, but resembling gold rolled as thin as ordinary writing paper.

Beyond this stands a smaller altar generally similar in description and also covered with similar utensils. On this also are vegetable wax candles, colored red and as tall as a man, and burning incense. In front of this last altar and at the northern extremity of the room is the alcove in which the image of Josh of the size of a man, sits on a raised dais or throne, surrounded by multitudinous hangings of scarlet and blue drapery, numberless gorgeously beautiful tinsel ornaments, filling the whole alcove. The face of the image is enameled in deep vermillion, and the expression, that of serene consciousness of power, with perfectness, is precisely the same as that on the faces of all the images I have seen in the temples of the Chinese. The features are not Caucasian, nor yet fully Mongolian, and the light but long moustaches, and the chin whiskers, are of the Tartar style. The robes are of vermillion and blue, very elaborate, and the girdle is set with imitations of precious stones. The right hand is raised to a level with the ear, the palm turned toward the spectator, the fore-finger bent so as to touch with its tip the tip of the thumb, the next two fingers nearly straight, and the little finger bent about as much as the fore-finger. The whole attitude, features and expression of the figure, is precisely the same as those of the figures which fill similar alcoves, in similar temples, to represent the same idea of divine power 5,000 years ago in the Central Flowery Empire, and will, I firmly believe, continue to occupy the same position 5,000 years hence. All other races change, and advance or retrograde, but the Mongolian seems to me utterly unchangeable. The image is not reverenced for itself at all, as you may see by the conduct of the Coolies, who lounge in and out, standing with covered heads beside it, and even handling it and making jocosely familiar remarks concerning it and its surroundings. It is only looked upon as representing the idea of a divine power, and is no more revered than any other block of wood or stone. A great drum, shaped like a barrel, and resting on wooden supporters, stands on one side of the alcove ready to be struck as a signal of attention, and under it hangs a bell of some four hundred pounds weight, struck with a hammer in the hands of a priest, whenever a party comes in to lay rare and curious dishes of food fantastically arranged on the altar, and bow towards the image in precisely the same manner as they bow towards each other when they meet on festive occasions. This is all the ceremonies save the burning of slips of brilliant colored paper on which prayers are written, which I have ever seen in these temples. The bell is said to be 2,000 years old, and I am inclined to believe the statement. The world of gilding, red, green, blue and black painting, brilliant embroideries, and high colors of everything seen on all sides in wonderful profusion in this temple, produces a strongly barbarian magnificence of effect, and you must think twice before you can make yourself comprehend the fact that you are in America, not Asia, in the 19th, not the 5th century. On the table near the altar stands a costly liquor case filled with fine wines, and you are invited by Ah Wee to take a drink and a cigar with him, which you do, and, with low bows on both sides you take your departure; so will I.

ALTAMONT.

Demoralization of Early's Army—The Rebel Cavalry in a Bad Way.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of October 17, in a long article upon the subject of the rebel cavalry and its inefficiency, takes occasion to copy the following extracts from the letter of an officer in Early's corps. It presents an interesting and comical picture of the "chivalry" in the demoralization produced by the repeated defeats inflicted by Sheridan. The writer says:

What our cavalry costs is awful. The value of the barns burnt, the crops destroyed, the cattle killed or carried off, the horses stolen, the money (gold and silver) exacted from even the poorest families, under the threat of burning the houses over their heads, the loss of material, and the far greater and more bitter loss of *morale*, such as is inflicted upon us by *this unrequited and demoralizing simulacrum of cavalry*, would pay for the organization, horses included, and the support of six thousand cavalry for six weeks. It won't do to look for scape-goats in the shape of John Barleycorn, and "a valley which is running with apple brandy." I tell you, dear sir, there is nothing running in this valley like our cavalry; the valley is now our Valley of Humiliation. There was more brandy, and more drinking, and more good living in this valley in the glorious times of Jackson than there is now; yet he took, if I am well informed, a hundred and odd pieces of artillery from the Yankees. In this campaign we have taken out ten pieces from the enemy, while the enemy have taken thirty-one from us, which makes a balance of twenty-one against us. In Jackson's time what little we had of cavalry was Ashbyan. I can so speak, and the Yankees had not yet turned out against us their well equipped, well organized, well mounted, well disciplined cavalry. That cavalry was in the course of formation. Since it has made its appearance on the seat of war we all know what has happened. They have bearded the lion in his den; in the suburbs of Richmond, or two hundred miles from it, towards almost every point of the compass; they have fed on the fat of the land, and left behind them, mingling with the smoke of their camp fires, by which were cooked the choicest pieces of the poultry yard, the larder and the grazing ground, the larger volumes of smoke arising from those fires by which were destroyed private and government property, barns and bridges, houses and depots, villages and factories to such an amount that the most obtuse Congressman must now see plainly that a cheap cavalry is a ruinous thing. Well, sir, you should see some of our cavalry brigades; it is a perfect mockery; they make even the Yankees laugh. Imboden's cavalry (as it is called) had better be presented with an unlimited furlough; for, without any traitorous design on their part, they give more "aid and comfort" to the enemy than traitors and Union men will ever be able to give.

Why, the thing must be taken up in earnest, as, I hope, by this time, everybody is open to conviction on the subject. As a general thing, we have not kept pace with the Yankees in army organization, discipline and drill; in that way they have been gaining ground, inch by inch upon us. We have opened a military school for their benefit; they have even learned from us how to fight; could we only learn from them how to organize and keep organized, the next year could witness the end of the war, at least on our own territory. If two-thirds of our men are absentees, it is evident that the great question with us is, not how to call the men in, but how to keep them in. Many men have deserted, not because of the fighting or the discipline, but in some regiments, to my certain knowledge, from the want of either. They said that the army was a humbug. Disaffection and weariness are the fountain head of desertion, not cowardice; your true coward dare not desert; besides, a coward among us is, to say the truth, a rare bird. Keep the men employed at all times, treat them with justice, let favoritism and nepotism be weeded out of regimental organization; let every man belong to a company which he can be proud of, in its numbers, officers, discipline, drill and management; let every regiment be formed of such companies wherein every individual feels that he is a unit and a component part of something respectable and respected in quantity not less than in quality; let a wholesome and not a spasmodic discipline, bind officers and men to their duty; let it be remembered at the same time that discipline flows from above to below, through the regular channel, if you please, and that no discipline will reach the privates that has not passed through the officers, by which I mean to say that the amount of discipline and orderly spirit found among the privates is a faithful exponent of whatever quantity of discipline may be found in the officers themselves; whence it follows that the officers must themselves be the first embodiment of discipline. All these things are not easy to do but easy to hear; for discipline is much more lenient and mild than caprice, which is a tyrant, or license, which is a stumbling block.

A NORTHWESTERN SORGHUM CONVENTION

Discussions on Various Kinds of Seeds.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

[From our own Correspondent.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 26.

The Northwestern Sorghum Convention met at the Court House in this city to-day at 2 o'clock. The attendance as yet is not very large. The States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are represented. E. H. Seward, of McHenry county, Illinois, was elected temporary Chairman, and S. V. R. Hickox, of Chicago, Secretary. A committee appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention reported as follows: President, Dr. Jenks, of McHenry; Secretaries, S. V. R. Hickox, of Chicago, W. W. Corbett, do., and C. W. Merdfeldt, of Winnebago. Dr. Jenks declined the position of President, and D. B. Pettit, of Boone county, was elected in his place. A committee was appointed to report a programme for the Convention, and after short deliberation reported in part as follows: For subjects of discussion, 1st. Cane seed, its varieties, &c. 2d. Manner of cultivation. 3d. Machinery for manufacturing syrup and sugar. 4th. Manufacturing into syrup and sugar. The first point was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Latshaw of Stephenson county, Kimball of Winnebago, Frink of McHenry, Emory of Fulton, Skinner of Madison, Wis.; Seward of McHenry, Powers of Madison, Wis.; Bliss of Winnebago, Pettit of McHenry, Moss of Boone and others. The discussion lasted for nearly two hours and elicited much valuable information from the experiments of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the organization and preliminary proceedings, the Convention proceeded to the discussion of the various kinds of sugar cane seeds.

Mr. Latshaw, of Stephenson, did not believe that the planting of different kinds of sugar cane seed near each other would prove injurious to the crop the first year, but the second year he felt quite sure it would hybridize and prove highly injurious.

Mr. Kimball called attention to some seventeen varieties of cane seed on the table, which had been forwarded to the Convention by Mr. Hadley, of LaSalle, who was unable himself to attend. These seeds were accompanied by a highly interesting report of the experience of Mr. Hadley.

Mr. Frink, of McHenry county, was willing to be pumped on this subject of seeds, and wanted to get all the information he could out of others. He thought it quite necessary to change seed, not with our neighbors, notwithstanding they may have obtained first rate crops. If not changed within two or three years, the cane stalks will get dry and pithy, and yield but very little juice. The degeneracy of the seed, he believed to be owing to our climate. In answer to a question, he said his field, which produced the dry stock was not manured. He didn't recommend manuring. If he applied any stimulant it would be ashes. If the soil be a dry sandy, good manure might prove beneficial. On clay soil he was sure that it did more harm than good. He was for getting cane seed for the South; say Missouri, Southern Illinois or Indiana. He preferred the Chinese Sugar Cane to any other. As to the different varieties, he did not believe there were really but two—late and early. He believed Imphee to be simply a hybrid from Chinese.

Mr. Emory, of Canton, Fulton county, thought the seed first distributed by the Patent Office in 1854 was the best that could be obtained; at least it was best for his locality.

Mr. Skinner, of Madison, Wis., said a friend of his raised two hundred gallons of syrup to the acre from seed obtained at the Patent Office. If impurity commence in seed it will increase very fast. If pains is taken to keep seed pure, he did not believe it would deteriorate.

Mr. Latshaw said his experience was that much of the small cane proved to be almost entirely dry—would produce little or no juice. The season had more to do with it than the seed. The cane last year was frozen two or three times, and this degenerated it. If we keep the cane pure—allow no hybridization—it will not degenerate. He had seed which had been planted for six consecutive years, and it was now perfectly good. Cane planted on prairie soil will not make good molasses. He thought that if cane that had been planted one year on prairie soil was planted the next on good clay soil the seed would not be injured.

Mr. Seward, of McHenry, had planted what he regarded as pure Imphee seed, and found the seed, when he came to gather it, much mixed. He believed the Otaheitan now in this country was simply a hybrid, and that we had no real Otaheitan seed in this country. Cane planted on clay soil was much better than that planted on prairie. He had planted what was called small cane, and it proved a failure—averaging not more than fifty gallons to the acre. It ripened too early. His belief was that seed planted from year to year would become inferior. Imphee, he felt sure, would make more syrup than any other kind. He was for getting seed at the South. He had got seed from a distance, and got a much better yield. The Shaker seed in particular he commended.

Mr. Sherman said if we wanted to get good seed we must go into fields where the seed was all pure.

Mr. D. J. Powers was of the opinion that we did not know enough about seed—that we were all in the fog, and it was of the first importance to obtain knowledge upon this subject. He thought the seed deteriorated by carelessness. Can take an ordinary quality of seed, and by taking special pains with it, keep it pure, and it will never deteriorate, and by it could always make an unquestionable quality of syrup. People are very apt to take any seed commended to them, and plant it without care or consideration. We never shall succeed in this business unless this matter of seed is thoroughly understood. It was the duty of our State and County Agricultural Associations to take this matter in hand, appoint committees to investigate. Investigate not only results in this country, but in France and China. This was a most important branch of Agricultural economy, and should not be neglected. Speculators thrust their seeds upon us, and we accept them, without knowing whether they were good, bad or indifferent. They almost invariably deceive us. He did not believe a good quality of seed would deteriorate in this climate. We must be more careful what seed we select; otherwise we shall fail, and the cultivation of sugar cane will run down and cease. This result would be a great loss to our country. He hoped, in conclusion, that this convention would give this matter of seed its closest consideration, and that steps should be taken to memorialize the United States Agricultural Bureau upon the subject.

Mr. Bliss exhibited some seed, which he called White Imphee, upon which he had raised 160 gallons of syrup on 60 rods of land. He had planted the seed three years in succession on a lime stone ridge. The syrup was of light color and good flavor. He had never seen any to compare with it. He knew several gentlemen who had planted this same kind of seed for six years running, and got good syrup every time. This year in particular it had been uncommonly good.

Mr. Pettit, the President, exhibited some seed, which he called 'Yellow Imphee,' but which proved to be the same as that exhibited by the previous speaker, and called 'White Imphee.' He planted 28 rods of ground, with one quart of the seed, and the product was 50½ gallons of most excellent syrup. The cane was peculiar. It did not take more than half the power to crush it that it did other kinds.

Mr. Moss, of Belvidere, was a manufacturer of syrup. He advocated the raising of early as well as late. The early was a valuable cane for our climate. As soon as the seeds become black, the cane should be manufactured. The worst enemy of the cane is broom corn. He could make as good syrup from the small cane as the large.

Mr. Pettit had always noticed that the stalk that was dry and pithy grew up taller than the rich and juicy. He thought that if, when we harvested our cane, we would cut our seed heads from the shorter and heavier, and not touch the taller and dry ones, there would be no difficulty about having good seed.

Mr. Moss said the season had much to do with the seed. Take the saccharometer, and the seed last year was about five, while this year it was about nine. His experience was that of the previous speaker—that the pithy stalk grew higher, and the heads spangled out more, like broom corn. He had laid aside the small sorghum. Did not think it paid to cultivate it. The large sorghum was generally understood to be the genuine sorghum, or Chinese sugar cane.

After further discussion, the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

HIC HOC.

How the Rebels Make Goblets.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register describes a new mode of manufacturing glass goblets. He says:

I saw mine host Dr. T——, doing something last evening that was new to me. Crockery and glassware of the ordinary kind being well nigh obsolete in the Confederacy, and especially at Tangipahoa, the doctor was simply manufacturing his own glassware. As the process is cheap, easy, simple and worthy of imitation, I will describe it. Take a claret bottle, or any kind of a glass bottle—bottles of thin white glass with flat bottoms are the best—hold the bottle firmly by both ends; let another person, having a cup of water ready, pass a stout cotton cord twice around the bottle, and create a friction by pulling the ends of the cord to and fro rapidly for a minute or so; then let him jerk the cord off, dash the water on quickly, and, presto! you hold in one hand as serviceable a tumbler or goblet as you need wish, and in the other a neat but not gaudy candlestick. The bottle should be held with a strap, piece of leather or other substance with a hard, straight edge, firmly around it at the intended point of severance, in order to keep the cord in one place during the friction, and to secure straight and smooth edges to the glassware. Old bottles can be put to good use in this way.

Jolly.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 25.]

Decidedly the grimmest political joke of the season is embodied in the following extract from the (ostensible) Washington dispatch of the Sunday *Mercury*:

PRESIDENT McCLELLAN'S CABINET.

The Democrats here are so satisfied that Gen. McClellan will be elected, that cliques are already forming to dictate the new Cabinet. The following so far seems to meet the approbation of the leading Democrats:

Sec'y of State.........Horatio Seymour of N. Y.
Sec'y of War.........Fitz John Porter of Col.
Sec'y of the Navy.........Admiral Dupont of Del.
Sec'y of the Treasury.........Jas. W. Guthrie of Ky.
Attorney General.........Rob't C. Winthrop, of Mass.
Sec'y of the Interior.........Dan W. Voorhees of Ind.
Postmaster General.........Joel Parker of New Jersey.

Gov. Winthrop might prefer the English mission in which case, Mr. Winthrop would probably be Secretary of State. John Van Buren has also been spoken of as Minister to England, or for a cabinet position. Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania will also be given an important position. August Belmont is to be Minister to France.

Admiral Dupont, we believe, is a citizen of Delaware, a thorough Unionist, and one of the last men in America to sit in Cabinet Council with Fitz John Porter. We are not so sure about Robert C. Winthrop; but there was a time when he could not have been induced to train in such company as is here assigned him.

The hero of the Galena must have 'grinned horribly a ghastly smile,' when he read the above programme and compared it with the election returns from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana.

PETROLIA.

A Scientific Investigation into Its Resources.

VARIED USES OF PETROLEUM.

The Production of Fuel for Ocean Steamers.

SPLENDID FASHIONABLE COLORS DISCOVERED.

A Great Demand for the Article all over the World.

[From the New York Herald]

WHERE PETROLEUM COMES FROM—THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH SCIENTIFICALLY OVERHAULED.

The subject of explaining the phenomena of the production of petroleum has attracted the attention of scientific and practical men ever since its discovery and adaptation to the uses of society. Several theories have been advanced, but the most reasonable which we have remarked, and which has been fortified by personal investigation in the oil region of Pennsylvania, may be ascertained from the following summary of the views of the most enlightened investigators in the mysteries of this wonderful production of the earth:

It seems certain that the principal supplies of petroleum are not diffused between the planes of stratification, but are collected in cavities more or less sunken in the strata, whence it is less liable to be carried away by running water. It is common to find large quantities in places where there are marks of disturbance and misplacement of the rocks, and those who have professionally "prospected for oil nearly always select such spots for sinking shafts or wells. These cavities are not unusually of great horizontal extent. It is seldom that two neighboring wells strike oil at the same depth, whether the strata be horizontal or dipping. It is one chance out of many to strike oil at all, even in neighborhoods where it exists in abundance—except in certain localities in the Oil Creek region, where the average chances of striking oil are superior to those of other districts, with the exception, possibly, of some of the newly discovered districts in Western Virginia. But there are facts connected with oil wells, particularly their intermittent action and their interference with one another, which serve to show the existence in many cases of systems of these cavities connected together by channels of communication, more or less free, running sometimes along the strata and sometimes across them. On Oil Creek the greatest quantities of oil are found in the same horizontal stratum of sand-stones. It would seem that this rock is very porous, and perforated like a honeycomb with numerous cells and fissures containing petroleum. The history of many of the wells is as follows: When oil is entered the gas begins to raise it up over the top of the boring, increasing gradually in force until it projects it into the air, often to a height of from thirty to forty feet, then alternately diminishing and increasing in force at regular intervals, but without any cessation in the flow for a long time. These variations in the force of the gas—the "breathing of the earth," as they are termed—are to be explained on the principle of supposing that, as the tension of the gas is relaxed by the removal of the oil, the gas and oil from other cavities around rush in through the pores and slight fissures till a certain maximum tension is reached, and the influx ceases, then, by the expansion of the gas already in the chamber, the oil continues to come up, but with a diminishing flow, until a relative vacuum is again created; after which the influx is renewed and gradually increases, as at the beginning. These regular alternations vary in different wells from two to three times a day to as many times an hour; the intervals, however, gradually increasing in length as the supply of oil is diminished; unless, as sometimes happens, new communications are forced, and the wells drying new supplies, start off again with a new period. It is no uncommon thing for intermittent wells to throw out at first three hundred or four hundred barrels a day, or to yield in all as much as twenty thousand barrels. The activity of some wells is increased by rains; others, with less gas, are rendered unproductive until the water can be reduced. There is no reason to suppose, according to the theory of Professor Evans, of Marietta College, that this oil is raised to the surface by the direct pressure of a stream of water whose head is higher than the issue, as the jets of Artesian wells are said to be produced. In spouting wells the presence of gas, as the immediate agent, becomes known not only from their variable action, but also from the actual escapes of gas, and consequent cessation of flow wherever the oil is reduced to a certain level. If collections of oil had direct and free connection with strong currents of water, the mechanical agency of these currents would bear them away rapidly. The "show of oil" increases in value as a sign with the depth at which it is found. Especially is the finding of large quantities of imprisoned gas, though oil may be present, regarded as a good indication that oil is near. A learned writer on the subject is inclined to attribute petroleum and its associated hydrogeneous gases to a fermentation and distillation by subterranean heat of the hydrocarbon elements resident in all the carbonaceous strata underlying the rock oil region. Moreover, he is inclined to assign the oil and gas to the lower deposits almost exclusively, for these reasons:—First, that they come forth, and very abundantly, in large districts, far remote from any tracts of the coal formation, and where those inferior rocks are the only carbonaceous ones which underlie the surface. Secondly, that a like discharge of petroleum and combustible gases occurs in some of the other coal fields of the earth, even where their coal beds are notoriously bituminous and dangerously full of firedamp. Thirdly, there are some differences, so the chemists inform us, between these native hydrogenous products, and the genuine coal oils and their resultants, procured by artificial methods of separation. From this it is inferred that the greater portion of the oil and gas is really derived from the marine animal carbonaceous shales, and not from the vegetable beds of coal and their coaly rocks. The process of the extrication of the petroleum from the lower strata, and its accumulation in the pores, crevices and joints of the upper ones, is believed by the same learned authority to be simply this: That during the epoch, or the perhaps successive epochs, of the uplifting of all these water-buried and waterside sedimentary strata, earthquake pulsations and other undulations of the crust formed and fixed the fissures in the strata as described, and that during the earthquake oscillations, and even after their cessation, a copious amount of the highly heated subterranean streams, the constant attendants upon earthquakes, heated the strained and ruptured rocky beds, dislodged their more volatile constituents, and carried or distilled these latter, one portion into the atmosphere and the residuary part into the interstices of the overlying cooler and less fractured strata. Upon this hypothesis we see how in those belts of the Alleghanies, where the crust was most convulsed and the rocks were most contorted and highly heated, the coal beds were actually coked into dense anthracite, and how further, from the lines of maximum, subterranean pulsation and steaming of the rocks, the volatile matters below the surface were progressively less expelled, till entering the petroleum districts the crust movements and warming were so moderate that they only sufficed to displace the tarry and gaseous matters from the underlying beds to leave them, at least in part, in the cavities and cells and fractures of the overresting strata.

SINKING WELLS AND THE EXPENSE.

As some of our readers may not have an idea of the expense of putting down an oil well, we will furnish the items which are to be taken into consideration when the work is commenced, irrespective, of course, of the price of the lease of the land:

One engine, ten horse power, delivered, on the premises	$2,160
Derrick, complete	110
Walking beam, Samson post and appurtenances	50
Bell, wait, band, wheel and belting	150
One set tools	300
Inch and a half hawser, and quarter inch hand pump rope	180
Six hundred feet tubing at 95 cents	570
Fifty feet driving pipe at $7	350
Five hundred bushels coal at 60 cents	300
Two engineers, say sixty days, each at $3	[illegible]
Contract to drillers, six hundred feet, at $2.25	1,350
One pumping barrel and valves	[illegible]
Two wrenches at $10 each, one clamp, two two inch gas tongs	40
Total	$6,067

To this must be added, say $500 for contingent expenses, such as accidents in breaking machinery, getting tools fast in wells, and the charges by professional tool extractors. Three years ago the entire expense would have been one-half less.

EXPENSES OF GETTING THE OIL TO MARKET, AND WHAT IT IS WORTH THERE.

The expenses of getting the oil to market, taken in connection with the onerous Government tax of twenty cents per gallon on refined, ten on crude, with the various other charges, present a remunerative figure for crude after it reaches the New York market even at the prevailing low rates. The following table demonstrates the fact:

Crude oil, sold at Story or McClintock farms, Oct. 8, 1864, per barrel of 41 gallons		$7 00
Cost of barrel or package		3.25
Cartage to railroad depot at Franklin (Atlantic and Great Western), or to Titusville (Oil creek road)		1.50
Freight to New York		3.60
Total		$15.35
Rate in New York, Oct 11, 38 cents per gallon	$15.58	
Barrel returned (better than new)	3 50	—$19.08
Net profit per barrel		$3.73

The facilities for getting the oil to market are being gradually increased, even to the running of pipes for the transportation of oil from the wells to the termini of the Oil Creek Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western Road; and the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central, together with the Erie and Philadelphia, as well as the New York and Erie Roads, are making preparations to relieve the oil region of Pennsylvania of its immense stores of wealth. It is now carried in flats down to Pittsburg, at $1.25 per barrel less than the cost per railroad to New York. By the pipe process it is estimated that 10,000 barrels a day can be delivered at the roads at a cost greatly less than by the present means. The oil is to be carried from the tanks at the wells, through iron pipes, on the same principle as gas is now conveyed through the streets. The pipes will have to be laid a distance of seven miles to the Atlantic and Great Western Road for the main, and branches as necessity may require. To the Oil Creek Road the distance will be from ten to twelve miles. Most of the rolling stock on the latter road is owned by the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The amount of petroleum sent abroad can hardly be realized, although the exports are less this year than last. Much of it is shipped to Europe in bulk, in ships lined with zinc. About sixteen million five hundred thousand gallons more have been exported this year than in 1863. The latest reports from the London and Liverpool markets represent the market to be in a favorable state. At Antwerp the importations of refined and crude petroleum during the first eight months of this year were 130,230 barrels refined, 14,813 barrels crude; total, 155,043 barrels. At Havre the sales of crude were on a more liberal scale than usual. At Marseilles there was a good demand at better prices. At Paris a firmer improvement had been maintained. At Rotterdam the market was decidedly improved. At Amsterdam the market was moderately active. At Hamburg there was a steady demand. At Berlin stiffer rates were asked. At Stettin all descriptions of American refined petroleum were firmer at an advance. The Russian, East Indies, West Indies, South American and Californian markets are not reported in the official last statement; but the demand was steady at previous accounts. An order for two hundred thousand dollars' worth of petroleum lamps was lately received from Russia by a house in New York. The lamp trade, with the required chimneys, wicks, &c., enter largely into the commercial importance of petroleum.

THE RATES AND RULING IN NEW YORK.

Our latest home report shows that the rates for both refined and crude are advancing, and that much firmness marks the trade. So extensive has the business become in New York that a regular petroleum board has been established at the Merchants' Exchange and news room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, which is attended between 12 and 1 o'clock daily by from four to five hundred dealers. The number of companies is increasing, the old ones are commanding more attention, new oil territory is being brought into the market, and science is bringing its powerful aid to produce from petroleum many new and important articles, all of which are calculated to have a beneficial effect upon mankind all over the world.

OIL COMPANIES IN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

There are nearly two hundred and fifty oil and oil land companies in New York and Pennsylvania, the stock of which is on the market and being hawked about in placards, pamphlets and newspaper advertisements. The two hundred and fifty companies operating in various parts of the country represent, in the aggregate, one hundred and forty millions of dollars.

STEAM FOR OCEAN STEAMERS—NEW USES FOR PETROLEUM.

The subject of the expense of fuel for the use of ocean steamers has been an all important one whenever a line of trans-Atlantic steamers has been proposed. We learn that an ingenious mechanic of Meadville, Penn., is engaged in experimenting upon a plan to produce from naptha, or the residuum of petroleum, an article of fuel that will be used, at an immensely reduced cost from coal, for generating steam on board steamships traversing the ocean. The experiment is being practically tested at the Downer Refinery, in Corry, Penn., where it was giving much satisfaction, producing a heat as powerful and regular as any ever produced from either bituminous or anthracite coal. It must be remembered that this article is produced from what was at first rejected as the debris or useless residuum of petroleum, but is now coming into market as one of its most valuable products.

NEW COLORS FROM THE RESIDUUM.

Among the most favorite colors for silk goods, ribbons, &c., in the market, is a color produced from the residuum of petroleum and manufactured at the Humboldt refinery, near Plummer, in the Oil Creek region. It is a bright and fixed cerulean blue, or perhaps a shade darker, but still as brilliant, and is called the Humboldt color. The process of manufacturing it is kept a profound secret by the discoverers, who are German chemists, and do not speak, if they understand English. No stranger is allowed to enter their works, except by special permission. It is stated that the Humboldt Company produces these colors from a combination of naptha and tar. The refinery uses twenty-six stills, and probably three to four hundred barrels of petroleum per day when running at full capacity. Another delicate and fashionable color, a light blue, called "Azurine," is produced from petroleum, as well as the new famous and popular color "Magenta," and we hear that still another color, called the "Rosina," is in course of production from petroleum. Those colors are ascertained by dropping the oil in a certain state into water, by which the most beautiful hues are brought out, vieing with the discoveries of the most celebrated artists. It is confidently believed that petroleum will in some shape form one of the most valuable ingredients in combining the most charming tints ever transferred to canvass.

JERSEY CITY REFINERIES.

These refineries seven in number—Van Sickles, Parrows, Hazen & Co, Heinrichs & Sommers, Vesta, Excelsior, Radiant, Westervelt & Co.—turn out about three hundred and fifty barrels each per week. Most of this is exported to Europe, where it is used in families, in lighting streets, and in chemical tests and operations. At eighty cents per gallon the use of this oil as a luminator is held cheaper than gas at $3.50 per one thousand feet. The necessity of trimming lamps is obviated by the use of petroleum.

RISING THE SUPERFLUOUS GAS AT WELLS.

At first the superfluous gas at the wells cause considerable annoyance, but instead of being so at this time it is turned to account in generating steam to propel the engine, boring apparatus, &c. A pipe is so arranged as to carry the gas off from the tank in a pipe into the furnace of the engine where it is ignited, and does away with the use of coal as fuel, an expensive article in some localities.

LARGE PRODUCING WELLS.

Among the largest producing wells in the Oil creek region at one time was the Empire well, on the Funk farm. It at one time flowed three thousand barrels per day. The Reed well, on Cherry run, is one of the best producing wells in the region, flowing now about three hundred barrels per day; the former statement, that it was but two hundred and fifty, is pronounced erroneous. The Highgate Company, whose wells are mostly located on McElhenny farm, is principally owned in Germany. The Sherman well, located on the Funk farm, yielded originally one thousand barrels per day.

PETROLEUM IN OTHER PLACES.

Besides Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, North-western New York and Ohio, petroleum has been discovered in Kentucky and in Michigan. In Kentucky the locality is in the central part of the State, and guerillas interfere with the working of the wells as they formerly did in Western Virginia. In Michigan oil has been found in Van Buren county, limpid as vinegar, and of a similar color. They are now boring at "Burning Spring"—so called by the Indians—on Lake Michigan, with fair prospects of a handsome yield. The boring is through a white sandy surface, not like that at Coney Island. The oil discoveries in Europe, the crimea, Wallachia, &c., are comparatively unimportant when compared with those in America. Among the new companies attracting attention here, is what is called the Astor Burning Spring Land Company, who have according to reliable surveys, a tract of seven thousand acres of the most valuable mineral and oil territory on the Little Kanawha river, Western Virginia. Other companies, whose land are located in the same region, are also pushing their lands into market. There is a general revival all over Petrolia since the *Herald* has exposed its extent and riches to the world. The whole Western Yankee nation seems to have a sub strata of petroleum, and the petroleum aristocracy have ample assurance of a long continued if not an everlasting fountain of supply upon which to rest the basis of their title as being the newest, most unselfish and most wealthy aristocracy in this democratic land.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMERICAN Sugar Manufacturing Company,

Registered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New York.

CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.

Twenty-Five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.

The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.

PRESIDENT: T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq. (Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)
VICE PRESIDENT: Hon. CHARLES F. LOOSEY.
TRUSTEES: Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Hon. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq., CHAS. ... CORNWELL, Esq., JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Esq., WALTER GURNSEY(?), Esq., JAMES L. L. CUMMINS, Esq.
SOLICITOR: Hon. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.
BANKERS: Messrs. HOWES & MACY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER: EDWARD C. KOCH, Esq.
MANAGER: Mr. JULIEN DERY(?).

The Company has been organized for the purpose of Manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United States. Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs HOWES & MACY, 30 Wall street, New York, where prospectuses, forms of application, maps and samples of Beet Root Sugar can be seen, and obtained.

BUCK MITTENS, AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States. ALSO—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets. **BOOT AND SHOE PACS,** Warranted superior to any other in the market, and manufactured expressly for the Northwestern trade. NORTH, BACK & GILLETT, 11 Murray street, New York.

Helmbold's Extracts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1850 the writer of this article succeeded in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last 12 years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Fluid and Fluid Extracts most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds of Druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one tablespoonful added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less prepare Pharmaceutical Preparations. These persons advertise. I am compelled so to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and those made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence. To-wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors are, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have been short-lived. How few of the many thousands embarking are compelled to abandon the business entirely bankrupt; look back fifty years and how few have been successful; ask the amount of their success, and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as the medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one is a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one is a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one is a Purgative for all.

Just so much as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that

GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

In conclusion I wish to say and also to have distinctly understood, that I could not labor and would not give my undivided attention to my preparations but for the confidence I have in them, knowing of no prescription or medicine equal to them in all or any of the diseases for which they are prescribed. The remedies are used in diseases to which any person may be liable, in either sex. Bed Wetting in children and diseases arising from various causes, such as change of water, climate, strains, bruises, over-exertion in confinement, and decline or change of life—occurring in persons from 18 to 25 and from 45 to 60—complaints incident to females, &c. They will do as I say in such cases as recommended, from whatever cause originating. As before remarked my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic; my Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier. I will willingly pay (5000) Five Thousand Dollars each for better remedies. With upwards of 20,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall however append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity

Their Humble Servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862.

Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealings. Commencing in a small way, his article must possess merit to ensure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him can confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really, in our long business experience as an advertising medium, have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 28, 1864.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next door to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 25 feet front, 250 feet deep and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He maintains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN, Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

[Remarks from Chemical Analysts.]

After a careful examination of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NEVEKER & TATES.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1863.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative powers in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums and prisons and be convinced. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,
—AND—
Improved Rose Wash,

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudence, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make disease, enriching the blood and

BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure:—In all diseases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudence, use the Extract Buchu. In those use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and all external Humors or Eruptions the Improved Rose Wash. ... in all the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding fatty and high-seasoned food, and nutritious and stimulating drinks. In recent cases a cure is effected in an astonishing short period, but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guarantee a perfect cure. Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits!

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

TAKE NO OTHER!

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

THE CITY.

CHICAGO FOR THE UNION!

Magnificent Union Demonstrations—The City Alive With Enthusiasm—The Loyal Masses in Council.

THREE IMMENSE GATHERINGS.

The Wide-Awakes in Procession—The Three Largest Halls in the City Filled to Overflowing.

Hon Schuyler Colfax at Metropolitan Hall—Hon. Lyman Tremaine at Bryan Hall—Hon. Carl Schurz at Turner Hall—Remarks by Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. J. B. Bradwell, G. C. Bates, and Others.

The first grand outpouring of the loyal sentiment of Chicago, in the present campaign, was made yesterday. Other grand demonstrations we have witnessed, but that of yesterday far exceeded them. The three largest Halls in the city, Bryan, Metropolitan and Turner Halls, were each crammed with loyal men and women—spite of the drizzling rain which made an outward appearance decidedly disagreeable after nightfall. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of New York, and Major General Carl Schurz, each delivered spirit-stirring addresses on the side of truth and right, and those addressed echoed back the loyal feeling. One of the many pleasant episodes of the gatherings was the appearance of our respected citizen, Hon. T. B. Bradwell, a life-long Democrat, on the stand as Chairman of the Metropolitan Hall meeting, giving his voice and influence on the Union side.

The Wide Awake Clubs of the city were out in grand procession, preceded by bands of music, with torches lighted, and banners. They marched through the principal streets of the city, passing the TRIBUNE office, which they saluted with a burst of fireworks. They made a magnificent display.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Metropolitan Hall was packed completely full almost as soon as the doors were opened. Before seven o'clock it was impossible even to find standing room for fresh accessions; the hall, galleries and platform being equally well filled. Some hundreds of ladies occupied the gallery, and at least a hundred soldiers took seats on the platform, besides which many others occupied seats in the hall. The chandeliers were decorated with flags bearing the names of Lincoln and Johnson, and a large banner bearing the inscription, "Illinois, the Home of Lincoln" was suspended in front of the platform.

For the space of a full half hour the people watched and waited, cheering for Lincoln and Johnson, and the other nominees of the Union tickets. When at nearly 7½, the speaker of the evening—Hon Schuyler Colfax, ascended the platform, attended by the Hutchinson family, the enthusiasm of the audience scarcely knew bounds. They cheered vociferously, and repeatedly.

Samuel Hoard nominated Hon. J. B. Bradwell as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Bradwell had come there to catch the inspirations of Liberty, not with the most distant idea of presiding over the meeting. Till the breaking out of the war he had been a straight Democrat, never having scratched a ticket. He did not vote for Lincoln four years ago, but would vote for him now, and would do all he could to bring about his re-election. But he had been a fighting Democrat, and had to go with the fighting party. That good old Democratic eagle under which they had so often shouted victory, looked very weak and worn when trudging down to the Copperhead Convention under the auspices of Storey and Vallandigham, and Voorhees and others of that stripe. That Chicago platform was a humbug, talking about the war being a failure. He believed in everybody getting their rights, even the rebels, and if they did not get them in this world, they certainly would get them in the next. [The speaker was most enthusiastically cheered on taking his seat.]

The famous Hutchinson family then sang the "Song of Freedom" in a very touching and effective manner.

The Chairman announced that during the evening the Hutchinson Family would sing that famous song for which they were expelled from the army of the Potomac by the would-be President. He would introduce the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. The announcement was received with tremendous cheers.

Mr. Colfax made an eloquent allusion to the contest in Indiana, where he had been laboring; he would counsel them to go and do likewise. In the face of adverse majorities at the preceding election, and ten thousand rebel refugees, they had won a victory not for the party but for the country, and had a right to chant the song of victory. When the streets of Rome were swarming with malcontents it was Cicero who uttered that famous sentiment, that every citizen ought to tell what he thought of the Republic.

The day of victory was dawning; we have victories again over the rebels abroad, and over traitors at home. The question of the day was not one of policies, it was one of national existence. Not a question as to the construction of the Constitution, but whether we shall have one or not. He knew well, in August, when that issue was made in Chicago, what the answer would be; for the fires of the Revolutionary Fathers burn brightly in the breasts of their children to-day. He had full faith now, as then, in the result of the contest; he believed that they would sweep out rebels and home traitors with the besom of destruction.

Mr. Colfax glanced briefly and eloquently at the history of the great revolution, and paid a touching tribute to the patriotism and devotion of the men of the last century, and drew a close parallel between the traitors of that period and the present day.

He could sum up all he intended to say to them in a few expressive words, "Stand by your Government." It was the Alpha and Omega of duty. In the midst of a struggle like this, what time or opportunity was there to talk of party? If this country should fail, all party issues would be needless; he would ask them rather to abolish all party ties and distinctions, and "Stand by the Government."

But some had said they did not recognize Lincoln as the Government. Lincoln was the arm of the Government, as was Jackson in 1832 who sent forth a proclamation which breathed "Union" in every line, though directed against Calhoun and McDuffie and Hayne, who had been his political friends. Jackson would have been as good as his word, and said on his death bed that the only thing he regretted was that he had not hanged Calhoun. Clay and Webster were at that time the political opponents of Jackson, but they forgot their party strife and stood by the Government, and Jackson, as its representative. Whoever then or now opposed the Government, however he might cover up its deformity, was an enemy to the country. The pretext of the rebels had been well answered by Alexander Stephens himself. The people of the South had not any reason for attempted secession, because they were represented at the ballot box. When Stephens addressed those famous questions to the people of the South, they could give no answer. The South had gained every concession demanded from the North; nothing had been refused; they had no wrongs which needed redress.

The speaker then turned to the Charleston Convention of 1860, which was visited with a confusion of tongues equal to that which befell the builders of the tower of Babel. The Convention split in two, and a fair election was made; a count of the ballots showed that Lincoln was the lawful President by the same process by which Washington and all his successors were elected. The next day the torch of cruel war was lighted, and he thanked God that at the same time they lighted the funeral pile of the institution of slavery.

Who are the leaders of the rebellion? They are all democrats, the men who were disappointed at the Convention at Charleston and seceded to Baltimore. They were the old Democratic chieftains of the State. Four years later there was a convention held in Chicago, composed of all those men who had been out in the North. The men of that convention should have specially been the ones to repudiate the rebellion; but it was composed of such men as Wood, Vallandigham, H. C. Dean, Harris of Maryland, Long, and others. The guerillas, too, were here, and not a man of those who fire from behind a bush but will vote for McClellan and Pendleton if he can get to a ballot box. Never since the day when Noah drove the birds and beasts into the Ark, did such a motley crew gather together as were at that convention, under the lead of Belmont, the agent of owners of millions of Confederate bonds. The Times (hisses) itself did not in its report of the speeches delivered in and out of that Convention contain one word of condemnation of those who were in arms against us, but they were full of denunciations of Lincoln. The platform, too, was a noteworthy document; the men who built that platform were masters of the English language; the word rebellion did not occur in the document. Why? because it would have offended their friend Jeff Davis. It was a Democratic platform with all the democracy left out "by particular request." The whole platform may be summed up into one sentence—"Peace with the rebels, and war with the Government and the Government's defenders." The peace they would give is that which the assassin would give to his victim—the peace of death.

At the commencement of the trouble Buchanan said that he had no power to coerce a State, and thus encouraged, the rebels stole all the forts of the South. Buchanan said nothing; he gave no word of warning, even though they held an election for rebel President and Congress. When Buchanan handed over the Government to the hands of Lincoln, the rebel Government was in full blast, and the military and naval power of the Government was paralyzed. Every nation, England, France, Austria, had passed through times of civil war before it had stood on a stable foundation, but never had they passed through such a crisis as this. There was Floyd, of whom it had been said that every part of his life reflected three upon every other part. He and his fellows had disarmed the country before Lincoln assumed the reins of the Government, and the President could not get together two regiments to protect the right. The rebels had stolen every cannon—pity they had not stolen Buchanan. This was the history of the past—he would now read "that in the future as in the past," &c. A pretty past they have to boast of, and a bright future of their patriotism does it augur to us.

"After four years of failure," suppose that the disloyal states had met in convention and used that language, we should have rejoiced, and thanked God that the Republic was safe. Just so was the resolution intended to electrify every disloyal heart, and nerve it on to more desperate resistance. [That's so.] The Chicago Convention took the Stars and Stripes and wrote all over it the words "Defeat," "Failure." They took the Secession flag and wrote over it the word "Victory." That disloyal horde down South had sent ambassadors all over the world praying for recognition. They asked Queen Victoria for recognition and she did not think the war was a failure. France, Russia, and Prussia, had all refused. They had been recognized by no power on earth but that Chicago Convention. But it had received an answer from the soldiers and sailors of our army and navy, and from the vote in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Maine, which was not only knocking the rebellion in pieces, but breaking into fragments that platform. Farragut had answered it nobly at Mobile. Sheridan in the Shenandoah had done so. If Farragut had been a delegate to the Chicago Convention, when asked for terms at Mobile, would have said, "I will grant you an immediate cessation of hostilities." Grant, too, was sending a response. He was now engaged in throttling the rebellion around their own Capital. Sherman, too, was responding at Atlanta, that city which Jeff. Davis had said was of more importance than Richmond itself, the moment he violated the Chicago platform; he would not be recognized as a regular delegate, even if he should succeed in getting into the Convention. General Grierson, too, has responded; he had given the rebel Morgan a cessation of hostilities, but it was in the other world, not in this. Morgan has got on the other side of the river, and he cannot get back, for the ferryman will not take Confederate scrip down there. Sheridan, when he struck at the rebel army, hit McClellan right between the eyes.

The soldiers have thundered their responses. What shall we do? Vermont, Maine answered; then Pennsylvania, with her "home vote," though her soldiers were ten thousand times more worthy of the elective franchise than the members of the Chicago Convention. Why, the Times, calls "great Democratic gains in Ohio." Yes; they have only lost eleven Congressmen, and they know they did not deserve any. They shouted "Fraud in Indiana." The boot turns the other way, and if it had not been for Southern refugees, the Copperheads would not have elected a single Congressman. [illegible] from the Valley of the Ohio has responded to the Valley of the Shenandoah. Illinois will nobly respond, by and bye. The Copperheads could only reckon on two States now—the States of Doubt and Despair.

The only soldiers that came to Indiana, were the sick and wounded, furloughed from the hospitals. They voted the same way that they fired bullets—against the rebels.

And the Chicago platform sympathized with the soldiers? Yes, and why? Because as they say in the second resolution, the soldiers have been whipped. The rebels have been too much for them and have beaten them, therefore the democrats are sorry for them, and pity them, poor fellows! And if they gain power they are going to protect the soldiers. Against who? Not Union men, for they love the soldiers, but they mean that Jeff. Davis shall not hurt them. It was a toothless hound offering to protect a majestic lion, or a dunghill rooster offering to protect the American eagle. He would like to see the framers of that resolution in front of Sheridan's army: they would have a lively time.

The Copperhead party was afraid to use the words of its platform on its banners. They did not dare to inscribe on their banners, "The War is a Failure." McClellan was the especial friend of Jeff. Davis a few years ago, and now he offered him the Union as the only condition of peace. Jeff. might have his slaves, payment of the debt, the recognition of the right of secession, if they would only come back. McClellan's letter was worse than the Chicago platform itself.

He admitted that Lincoln had a fault. He was too lenient. The speaker wished that Lincoln had not only suspended the writ but the corpus also of some of those villians. The President would have been a traitor to the constitution if he had not suspended the habeas corpus. If Buchanan had suspended it and arrested the traitors, rivers of blood would not have been shed. Jackson at New Orleans did his duty, though not President. He held a disloyal judge inside his lines till peace was declared, and then kicked him out. The Democratic party refunded his fine. But they had a much more recent precedent. McClellan himself had arrested a whole Legislature, and the denunciation of Lincoln for arbitrary arrests scarcely came with a good grace from the supporters of McClellan. This same answer might be made to the charge of military interference at elections. In the attempt to blacken Lincoln they blacken their own candidate. Who recommended the issue of an Emancipation Proclamation? McClellan, who, when he could not send reports of victories to Lincoln, sent him letters of advice.

The speaker dissected the celebrated letter of McClellan, showing how he had advised every act of the government that his supporters now complained of.

The proclamation will not nor cannot be recalled nor withdrawn; it will stand forth to future ages as the proudest record which adorns the pages of history.

There would have been no need of the draft had the Democratic party done its duty; and Geo. B. McClellan was the first man to advocate the resort to a draft.

They might ask why, if he thus used the record of McClellan, he would not vote for him. He had seventeen good reasons, but one would suffice, he was content to vote for Lincoln and Johnson. But he had another reason: he did not like the company McClellan keeps. Vallandigham, Wood and Voorhees were stumping for him, and should he be elected, would be his Cabinet ministers; he would not vote the same ticket with that precious trio of stumpers. Pendleton, too, was in close proximity to McClellan; he, too, had written a letter, since these victories and elections; he has declared himself for the Union—"as in the past." Another reason was that Providence seemed to have a spite against military Presidents, and if it should take McClellan and leave Pendleton in the chair of office, the sequel would be even worse.

The Southern rebels and Northern traitors are in exact accord; they use the same language; they think the same thoughts; the Northern traitors cannot even claim the merit of originality, for they adopt the language first used in the South; the rebel soldiers on the ramparts at Petersburg shout for McClellan; the two parties are like the two blades of a pair of shears, and they shall both be vanquished; they shall be put down into the gulf of oblivion, never more to rise.

He urged them, in conclusion, to stand by the Government, that which alone protected their persons and property. Stand by the Union; it is a priceless heritage, such as never before was handed down from father to son; its value cannot be computed. Stand by the Constitution; it is a hallowed instrument, sanctified by the blood of martyrs. Stand by the flag, the glorious old flag, with its glittering stars, its beautiful stripes. Stand by the soldiers; they are suffering and dying for their country; they languish in hospital for their country, and their blood has wetted the soil of the South. If we stand not by them, some future Gibbon, in writing the decline and fall of the American Union, will consign our names to eternal infamy. But this will not be. The coming election will show how nobly we stand by the Government, the Constitution and the Union. He closed with leading in three rousing cheers for the soldiers of the Union.

[The speaker was greeted throughout his address with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. The address was one of those to which no abstract can do the faintest justice. We are unable to find room for a *verbatim* report.]

The Chairman announced that General John M. Palmer would address them on Saturday evening, and that the Hutchinson Family would give a concert in the same hall this evening.

The Hutchinson's then gave the song, "The Old Union Wagon," in splendid style. They then gave "The Curiosity," on an *encore*.

Hon. John Wentworth, on being loudly called for, was introduced amid a storm of applause. He congratulated the loyal people on their zeal in turning out, and trusted that they would continue zealous until the election day, when they would carry the country by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Wentworth spoke at some length in his usually happy vein, and then introduced Hon. Lyman Tremaine.

After a song dedicated to Farragut, by the Hutchinsons, Hon. Lyman Tremaine came forward. Having addressed an audience for over two hours at Bryan Hall he could not be expected to make an address, and would confine himself to congratulating the loyal men of Chicago on turning out and filling the three largest halls in the city. The speaker continued his remarks for a few moments amid great enthusiasm.

The meeting then adjourned.

BRYAN HALL.

Bryan Hall was packed full, not an inch of spare room. The hall was filled long before the commencement of the proceedings. The body of the hall was filled with citizens and soldiers, while the gallery being reserved was filled with ladies, who came in great numbers to grace the meeting with their presence. The platform was also filled to its utmost capacity, and many who came late, could get neither sitting nor standing room, and were reluctantly obliged to leave. The Great Western Light Guard Band was present and performed a variety of patriotic airs.

The meeting was called to order by John L. Hancock, Esq., President of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club, who introduced Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, who was received with marked enthusiasm.

After the applause had subsided, Mr. Tremaine came forward and said his purpose was to maintain and sustain the honor of our country, and preserve from destruction the Union given to us by our fathers. He had the honor, on that occasion to stand before an audience composed of the people of Chicago, the last resting place of the lamented Douglas, and also before the people of that State for a citizen of which he intended to vote in 1864. The death of Mr. Douglas was untimely. Had he lived he would have taken an active part in the putting down of the rebellion. The speaker had a conversation with the lamented deceased, in which he stated to the speaker that he was familiar with that cabal which caused his defeat, and has since been the brains of the rebellion.

The speaker here read several extracts from a speech made by the late Mr. Douglas in the Legislature of this State, in April, 1861; from a speech made by him on the rebellion, in which he said there were but two sides to the controversy—either patriots or traitors. It is said that Mr. Lincoln has perverted the object of this war. He has felt authorized to use every instrumentality to put down the rebellion, and among these means was that act against the slave power. Many say that Mr. Douglas would not have supported Mr. Lincoln in his anti slavery acts; but his writings on the subject give the lie to this assertion. Had Mr. Douglas lived he would have reclaimed many honest but misguided men, who still cling to the Democratic party, though its leaders are all gone.

There is no election of so momentous weight as that of the election of a Chief Magistrate. Many exciting political contests have taken place, in which various measures were discussed. We have fully demonstrated the capacity to carry on the Government in time of peace, to carry on a foreign war, and with a united Union; we cared not for a world of arms. We are now to determine once and forever whether we have the necessary endurance and courage, to enable us to overcome the most infamous rebellion the world ever saw. If you err upon the verdict upon this issue nothing can ever recall it. On the determination that this people will render on the 8th of November next depends the question whether this nation will or will not decree that its nationality shall continue. It seems clear that if this nation is doomed to go down to the tomb, it will be not because we had not strength to preserve it, but because of party and party ties. We are brought face to face with the question of the war. For upwards of three years this nation has had a hard to hard fight with a rebellion which seeks its overthrow. What will be the vote of the people concerning this war. They will now for the first time have an opportunity to determine whether it be just or not, and that verdict is only wanting to make the record complete. The question is, shall the people condemn the war as a failure, and demand a cessation of hostilities, or, on the other hand, will the people demand that the Government press on this war until the rebellion shall be destroyed? This is the issue, and what consequences depend upon it! The pure Democratic question beneath all, relates to the justness of this war. If the prosecution of the war violates the principles of justice and right, if it violates the Constitution, it should cease. If the rebels have the right to secede, the war should cease. If such should be the result, then we are bound to pay the Confederates the debt they have incurred; if, on the other hand, the rebellion be unjustifiable, if the war waged against the Government be treason, and if we are only acting on the principle of self-defense, it is the duty of the people to sustain Abraham Lincoln, who has carried on the war honestly. If we fail, we should be regarded as cowards and traitors. Is it true that the war is unjust? It is sometimes claimed that the South has only asserted the right of revolution, which was guaranteed to our fathers by the Constitution. How different the right of revolution asserted by our fathers! They insisted on the right to control their own affairs. They did not have the right of the ballot-box. There is no analogy between the two. The South had the right every four years to change the highest officers of the United States, and where this right exists, it is extremely problematical that there is any right of revolution in a Republic. Admitting the right of revolution, then what act has been done unjustly to the South? None. On the contrary the South was the peculiar object of care on the part of this Government. Every guard to the Fugitive Slave Law, unpalatable to the people of the North, was religiously observed by the people. Whenever the South asked an amendment to the Slave Law, it was granted. It is idle to talk of oppression on the part of the Government against the people of the South. The South had the largest majority of the Government offices. Our people cared not for offices, but acquiesced. It is idle to claim that there is any analogy between the South and our revolutionary fathers. Jeff Davis said it was an abuse of language to call the rebellion a revolution. He threw revolution away and set himself on the word "secession." There is no such thing as "State rights" as claimed by the Calhoun school.

The speaker here referred to the history of the adoption of the Constitution and the coercion of New York at that time, and then glanced at the nullification doctrines of the Calhoun school, and their summary treatment at the hands of Jackson. He read a few extracts from the proclamation, in which Jackson said, "to admit the right of secession was to deny the existence of the Government of the United States." Had any man now living made use of such language as is to be found in Jackson's letter to the people of South Carolina, he would be stigmatized as an apostate by the patent-right school of Democrats, who met at the Chicago Convention. There is no such thing as secession. It is absurd that a State bought and paid for by the General Government, has the power to secede. How utterly unjust is the proposition that Florida can withdraw from the Union under the State rights' doctrine. Louisiana acquired by Mr. Jefferson has the right to withdraw and take with her the mouth of the Mississippi. How absurd is the proposition!

Then, who commenced the war? Mr. Lincoln came into office March 4, 1861, and found a Government composed of fifteen States existing, with a President, Vice President and Cabinet. Then came the act of war at Fort Sumter—a clear overt act of war. The chivalry rejoiced that 10,000 Southerners won a victory over seventy soldiers—and the flag of the Union was torn down to make room for "the rising star of the new republic." If Mr. Lincoln let the States go, it will make a precedent for others to do the same. Mr. Lincoln stood in the same position as that in which Andrew Jackson stood. The Democracy of Andrew Jackson's day said he has the power, the Douglas Democracy said he had it, but the Pendleton Democracy says he has not.

The speaker read the Baltimore platform. Mr. Lincoln's letter was as plain as the platform. There were no two sides to it. Mr Lincoln and Mr. Jackson believe the rebellion must be put down without any "ifs" or "buts." The speaker then read the Chicago platform. The "sense of the American people" has been heard from in Maine, Vermont, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The whole platform is moral treason. It contains three propositions—"the war is a failure," "an immediate cessation of hostilities," "a convention of States." Is the war a failure? It is a libel upon the American people and her soldiers. The verdict of the world will be that such successes were never seen in three years and one-half. The war a failure?—the soldiers will support the authors of this statement. The first twenty months of the war, it was conducted with kid gloves. This was the time when McClellan was at the head of the army, and when the Chicago Convention was acquainted with it. We have brought back the Mississippi. We have hemmed, in every direction, the Confederacy. We have succeeded in calling out their last resources. The War a failure? God grant that we may have more such failures. Is General Grant competent to say whether the war is a failure? He feels that he has his hand on the throat of the rebellion. Is Farragut a failure? Is Sheridan a failure? Ask the army. They'll tell you the war is no failure.

Every General whose opinion is worth anything agrees with Grant. What say Hooker, Burnside, Butler, Dix, and Wool? The war is coming to a close, and the only hope of the rebels is that they will be able to whip us at the ballot-box by the right wing of the rebel army in their flank movement. We are called upon to demand an immediate cessation of hostilities. What a position is this for a proud nation to occupy. We are seeking the recovery of our own. We ask nothing but the Union. Jeff. Davis has not asked for a cessation of hostilities. If we ask it Jeff. might probably grant it. What next? A suspension of hostilities. We open the Southern ports, and other nations can then put the South on a war footing. The South will send over 3,000,000 bales of cotton worth $3,741,700,000, which will be used in purchasing arms and ammunitions of war. This would be the effect of a cessation of hostilities. Next a convention of states. There are only two methods of doing this; one revolutionary—the other according to the constitution. Alex. H. Stephens sees the only ray of light to be in the convention. A convention ignoring the Union of the United States. Two-thirds of the States may petition Congress for a convention to amend the constitution, but it takes three-fourths of the people to legalize the amendment. What proposition can be submitted that three-fourths of the people will adopt? Would you have Lincoln and Davis sitting together? How can the question of sovereignty be settled? Some guarantees on the slavery question will be asked. Will three-fourths of the people give any guarantys? At Charleston the rationality of slavery was asked by the South. The Democracy of the North would not pledge themselves to it. Hundreds of thousands of our brethren have been slain in cold blood by these Southern fire eaters, who would rule or ruin. Will the people in three-fourths of the States of the Union guarantee that which was refused at Charleston? No; they will insist on slavery being buried for ever, so that it can never bring trouble to us. The moment we ask a cessation of hostilities, we recognize the South, and holders of the rebel scrip may justly ask us for payment, if we take them back as belligerents. The whole scheme is impracticable. It is only calling upon the people of this country to submit to national dishonor, degradation and destruction.

Shall we sustain the Chicago platform on the 8th of November next. The people have it in their power to determine upon political suicide. You may decree for peace, but when you do, call back the brave soldiers, tell them to come home with banners trailing in the dust. Burn the flags which have been borne bravely through many a conflict. Cease to think of him who lost his life in an unholy war. Then go home and weep, for you belong to a dishonored nation. Deny the fact that you ever belonged to this nation. The people are neither mad nor insane. They are not the degenerate sons of the fathers of the Revolution. They mean to preserve this Union, and the resolution to do so was never stronger than at this hour. There is plenty to encourage us. England has had her crises. Had she quavered she would have been buried in oblivion. The speaker here drew a parallel between England in the time of William III and the United States at the present day, which was listened to with the deepest attention. The speaker then resumed: Is not our Government as worthy of preservation as that of England? Let us show that we are not degenerate sons of our revolutionary sires. We cannot fail. God is with us, the sympathies of all loyal men are with us.

General McClellan ought to have spurned the platform, instead of taking nine days to consider it—the time it takes a pup dog to open his eyes. His letter of acceptance treats of generalities, but there is not a word in it in opposition to the Chicago platform. George might be killed, and Pendleton would then be President. We know his record. He has always been opposed to the war.

The Baltimore Convention embraces a resolution demanding that the institution should be abolished forever. We find we can't live with it, and in order to prevent any trouble hereafter it is proposed to wipe it out altogether. Baltimore has voted a free Constitution by 7,000 majority. Maryland, Missouri and Louisiana, have adopted free Constitutions of their own free choice. Slavery had been regarded by our fathers as a temporary institution. If we are true to ourselves we will have the Constitution as our fathers intended it, and the day is not far distant when liberty will prevail universal throughout the entire country. The modern democracy elongate their faces at every Union victory. The old genuine democracy is held up by Stanton, Dix, Butler, Logan and hundreds of others. Treason, slavery and the Chicago platform and all who may run on it shall go down to eternal oblivion. The speaker urged the people to spare no pains in electing Lincoln and Johnson, and the day is not far distant when the country freed from treason, shall assume her proper position among the nations of the earth.

The speaker retired amid a shower of applause. His address was attentively listened to, and nearly every sentence elicited the wildest bursts of enthusiasm.

After some music by the band, and the "National anthem" by the audience.

Gen. Carl Schurz was next introduced amid loud applause, and made a few remarks relative to the loyalty of the Germans and the soldiers.

After the Star Spangled Banner by the band, Hon. Geo. C. Bates was introduced and made a few humorous remarks relative to McCormick's late speech before the Invincible Club, and his claiming the paternity of the Chicago platform.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax was next introduced, amidst cheers three times three. He made a stirring appeal to the audience to stand by the Government and aid it in putting down the rebels in the field. He also urged the necessity of putting down the rebels in the North at the election on the 8th November.

Long John was loudly called for, and in obedience to the cries stepped forward and spoke briefly relative to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. He said Jeff. Davis would rather see 100,000 more men in the field than the election of Old Abe.

TURNER HALL.

Turner Hall too was crowded. The vast audience room was literally packed to overflowing.

The chairman of the evening was Mr. J. M. Muhlke; he briefly introduced the orator of the evening, Major General Carl Schurz, who was received with unbounded applause. The following is a brief synopsis of his nervous and talented speech. His appeal to the patriotism of the audience was enthusiastically received:

In every crisis there occurs a main question. A great many Democrats who are honest are led by side issues. What is the object of the war? It is in the first place the restoration of the Union. I have nothing to do with such men who do not wish the Union restored. They are traitors, and deserve not our notice. Honest Democrats agree with us in regard to the objects, but they differ with us in regard to the means. We have taken Vicksburg, and are now in the possession of the Mississippi. Our armies have penetrated into the heart of old Virginia, and surrounded the rebel capital. I don't believe that can be called a failure. We have taken Atlanta; a deed which is only paralleled by the heroic acts of Napoleon, and three times have the columns of Sheridan swept like a whirlwind through the Shenandoah Valley.

But to prove that the war is not a failure we have the authority of Jeff. Davis himself, who proclaims to the world that two thirds of his army have deserted and gone home. I am ready to leave the question whether the war was a failure on our side to the decision of a committee, consisting of Generals Lee, Hood, Early, and Longstreet. The Democrats propose a peace which is impossible. It is strange that just such men as have never done anything for the war find fault with the Administration that it did not show enough energy. It is to let a man starve and at the same time complain that he did not grow fat. To let out two thirds of the blood of a man and in this way prepare him for the prize fight. To dismiss Grant and put McClellan in his place would be the same thing as to throw away the sledge hammer and replace it by the cane of a Broadway dandy.

In fact they propose to stop the war in order to carry it on with more energy. The Democrats charge us that we did not use right and justifiable means. It is true we have liberated negroes, but the democrats say that the negroes are chattels like horses and oxen. If we capture cattle we butcher them. If we catch horses we mount them with our soldiers. We have the same right according to the democratic doctrine to take the negroes. But the main charge is, that the administration has put muskets in the hands of the negroes.

Of course we use the best means to carry on the war. Certainly, the rebels would have no constitutional scruples to send an army of alligators against us, if they only could manage them. They did not hesitate to arm the savage Indians, and at present they are about to arm the negroes and give them their liberty. The Democrats charge that by using the negroes as soldiers we have irritated the rebels. Conceded; but I tell you what irritated them more: that is Grant and Sherman. The man who has irritated them not at all is Gen. McClellan. Our opponents assert that the anti-slavery policy of Lincoln has made reconciliation impossible. Have the Democrats forgotten that at the beginning of the war, when the rebels gave us the hardest blows, nobody thought of emancipation. When the President issued his first Proclamation, he gave the rebels 100 days to consider, and invited them to come back.

He told them distinctly what would be the consequences if they insisted on their rebellious course, and so they have no right to complain. The Administration is charged with having violated the Constitution; with having suppressed the press and speech; but there is no precedent in history, that in any revolution or in any war, the Government was so much assailed and so much abused as here.

Democratic speakers charge the Administration with every crime; and the same men who now complain, did not allow, some years ago, anything to be said against the institution of slavery, and did not hesitate to use violence against the defenders of free labor and liberty. Let us take a view of the political position of the country. In every State of the Union the Stars and Stripes are waving in the air. Two thirds of the rebellious territory is conquered. Jeff. Davis is trembling through his limbs. He is in despair.

On our side there is plenty of vigor, confidence and hope. Would it be wise, therefore, now, to change the administration, and deliver it over into the hands of the Democrats? It was on the 30th day of August, that a Convention at Chicago proposed an armistice, and two days afterwards Atlanta was ours. Had we concluded an armistice as proposed, at once, Atlanta would yet be in the hands of the rebels, and the arm which had already commenced to strike, would have been stopped before the blow fell. I have spoken of the object to restore the Union, but we have another object in view. It is to make the Union lasting, and extirpate the cause of the present war. Slavery must be abolished, and the question of slavery must be settled. This question kept the country in continual excitement for upwards of forty years. This question has absorbed all other questions. And now let slavery die and this question will trouble us no more. If it is against the feelings of Democrats to make the negroes free, I would say to them, that in their opinion the negroes are very happy in their bondage. Now I would propose to the Democrats to let the negroes enjoy the great misfortune of liberty. Slavery is decaying in all the States and dying out. It is abolished in Louisiana, Arkansas, West Virginia, and a few days ago the people of Maryland voted that State free. Tennessee will follow, and Missouri is at present abolitionized by Price. The earthquake of rebellion has shaken slavery, and all we ask of the Democrats is not to prolong its death struggle, but to let it die. The abolition of slavery is therefore the second object of the war, in order to make the Union lasting. The speaker painted in glowing terms the coming day of the restoration of the Union of universal freedom, and appealed to the German Democrats to stand by the country in this fearful crisis, so that when Abraham Lincoln would sign another proclamation in which he had to announce to the world the success of the government and free principles, they could join in that great celebration.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Lincoln and Johnson and the soldiers of the Union army.

THE TONAWANDA EXPLOSION.—Yesterday the examination, by the Board of Steamboat Inspectors, of witnesses in relation to the causes of the late explosion on the propeller Tonawanda was concluded, though a decision will not be made until the boilers of the sunken vessel are raised and investigated. The only testimony additional to that already published in the TRIBUNE is that of the fireman of the boiler which exploded. This evidence was taken at the Marine Hospital, where he was lying, having been severely injured by the accident. The following is the evidence:

Alfred Robinson sworn, testified:

I am a fireman and was on watch on the Tonawanda at the time of the accident. I was on deck by the tank and had just come up from the hold. Just previously I had tested the amount of water in the boilers and found four cocks of water, fresh. Before the accident I had fired the boiler which exploded but had not added any fuel for twenty minutes previous to the explosion, and then I only added a little wood. I had not allowed the feed cock of the boiler, and had the regular feed in. Coming down the river I had not observed any difference in the boilers, when trying the gauge of the different boilers. The gauge indicated [illegible] of steam. After finding the pressure, I examined the quantity of water in the boiler. The second engineer was looking on while I made this examination and he said there was plenty of water in. Afterwards I left the hold and went on deck, when almost immediately the explosion occurred. I have been a fireman on the Tonawanda since the 21st of last July, and never had any difficulty with the boilers.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN M. PALMER.

At Metropolitan Hall To-Morrow Night.

To-morrow evening Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer of this State, will address the people of Chicago at Metropolitan Hall on the great and momentous issues before the country. General Palmer has long been regarded as a clear and forcible speaker and a polished orator. Believing in the right of coercion, he went into the service at the breaking out of the rebellion, as Colonel of the 14th Illinois Volunteers. His superior officers detecting in him fitness for command, recommended him for promotion, and he was accordingly commissioned as a Brigadier. Subsequently he won the "double star" and on the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland, previous to the inception of the campaign against Atlanta, was assigned to the command of the 14th army corps, from which he was relieved at his own request in August last.

We advise all who can, to go to the Union rally at Metropolitan Hall, as Gen. Palmer will present his views on the rebellion and the means to put it down, gained from actual observance in the field.

Chicago Drug Trade.

We give to-day a short account of a visit to the well-known firm of Messrs. Fuller, Finch & Fuller, the prominent Wholesale Druggists of Chicago. Entering their spacious office, we asked permission to visit the various departments of their extensive establishment; the request was promptly granted, and we proceeded on our tour. Passing immense piles of White Lead, Window Glass, Japonica, Soda Ash, etc., we ascended to the second story of the building, and found ourselves in the Order Department, which extends over both of the stores occupied by this firm, and which, to an editorial judgment, seems admirably arranged. Shelves crowded with Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Soaps occupying one section; long rows of drawers and bins, well filled and convenient to roomy counters, occupying another.

On inquiry, we had explained to us the excellent system for the organization of the labor of this department, and feel confident that this is the secret of the remarkable facility with which orders are executed by this house. Pursuing our journey, we reached the third floor, nearly losing ourselves among the piles of Patent Medicines, the tiers of Canary and Hemp seeds, Ceroons of Sarsaparilla, Cantars of Brimstone, bags of Spices, cases of Indigo, and chests of Rhubarb. Passing upward we found an entire story filled with Flint and Green Glassware—literally filled—piled to the ceiling. Still upward, and we find stacks of Corks in bales, long rows of Lamp Black and Dye Woods, and solid columns of Kerosene Chimneys in cases.

We descend, astonished, to the cellar, and are again impressed with the extraordinary arrangements made to insure promptness and dispatch. Long, double tiers of barrels, containing Linseed, Bank, Whale, Lard and Castor Oils, Varnish, Japan, &c. Incredible quantities of White Lead in kegs, huge casks of Palm Oil from Africa, and Yellow Ochre from France.

But this was not all—we are now led into an adjoining store to commence a similar tour on a smaller scale. The cellar we found stored full of Putty, Chalk, Whiting, Marble Dust and Venetian Red. One loft we found wholly occupied with Drake's Bitters, Brown's Troches and Dr J. C. Ayer's popular Preparations. Another story filled with Alum, Epsom Salts, Copperas and Sulphur. Another loft was crowded with Glue. In addition to the stock above named, Benzole and Carbon Oil are largely handled by this enterprising firm. We did not overlook the superior facilities for shipping and receiving merchandise, or the regularity and activity of the men as we passed the different scenes of labor. Our journey, prompted by curiosity, was filled with instruction.

This ample stock, gathered from the four quarters of the globe, is issued to druggists, painters, soap-makers, paper-makers, dyers, and other manufacturers throughout the West. We observed packages for St. Paul, Denver City, Idaho, Leavenworth, Omaha, and St. Joseph; also, Government packages for Memphis. So various the items, and so extended the trade, the prosperity of a business like theirs would appear a good index to the development and growth of the manufacturing interests centering in Chicago.

Possessing a stock unequalled in extent, and having superior facilities for purchasing, we are satisfied that purchasers of drugs, &c., will find it for their interest to visit Messrs. Fuller, Finch & Fuller before buying elsewhere.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—The society of this church during the summer have been making extensive improvements which are now complete, and next Sabbath they will re-occupy their now beautiful building. It has been moved back from the street, giving quite a yard in front, raised 10 feet, giving room for basement with lecture room. Painted and refitted in modern style, it is now one of the neatest churches in our city. This people have struggled long, and at times been almost discouraged, but a few earnest ones determined to work for their Master, have persevered, and with his blessing on their labors have succeeded in finishing their work. Services will take place at the usual hours, 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. on Sunday, 30th inst., corner of De Koven and Desplaines street, West Division. The pastor, A. Kenyon, with others of the Baptist faith, will preach. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to be present and rejoice with them.

A MALIGNANT ATTACK ON THE CIRCUIT CLERK.—The poor Copperhead German paper, misnamed the *Union*, yesterday morning made a false and malicious attack on Wm. L. Church, Esq., the Clerk of the Circuit Court. It charges that Mr. Church, in the administration of his office, has ignored the German Republicans. Every German in the county who has ever had business at the Clerk's office knows this to be a willful slander. In the office are employed about fifteen men. These fifteen men do now, as they always have, fairly represent the different nationalities. As many Germans—taking an average during the last four years—have been employed as Americans; and there is now, as there has ever been, a fair sprinkling of Swedes, Englishmen, and others. If the enemies of Mr. Church cannot trump up a charge that has more foundation than this one, he has nothing to fear. It may be added, that the principal employee now in the office—the Cashier—is a German, who is well known to every German in the city.

THE ENEMY OF THE WORKING MAN.—McCormick is pushed forward by the secesh organ as a friend to the working men; it would not be difficult to prove that he is their enemy. True, he has given employment to a few, but it has always been on terms immensely advantageous to himself and with as little outlay as possible. Look at his winter contracts, made to last through the summer, giving to the workmen the option of working all the year at starvation prices, and of being literally starved in the winter. McCormick has paid out less money in wages in proportion to the work done, than any other employer in Chicago, while there is not another who has got so much above the value of the article manufactured. He now asks for the votes of the very men whose feelings he has outraged, and of whose necessities he has so long taken advantage.

ON 'CHANGE.—Yesterday morning, Hon. Lyman Tremaine visited the Board of Trade, by invitation. The talented orator was introduced to the members by the President, Colonel Hancock, and delivered a brief, but eloquent address. He remarked that the present was his second visit to the Metropolis of the West, and alluded in suitable terms to its mighty growth and great commercial prosperity. In conclusion, he paid a glorious tribute to the Board of Trade, and to the noble part the Northwest has taken in the support of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion. The words of the speaker were breathed in an ardent, patriotic strain, marked by a confident belief in the ultimate success of loyal men in their efforts to crush treason. Mr. Tremaine left the hall amid rounds of applause.

EUREKA COFFEE ROASTER.—We have just seen a new and neat invention for roasting coffee, and all its substitutes, for the kitchen. It is a wire cylinder driven by clock-work. The apparatus is wound up, set on a stove, and thenceforward the work of roasting goes on without supervision; the coffee cannot burn, and its aroma is preserved. It is equally good for roasting chestnuts or popping corn. We look to see it extensively introduced here as it already is at the East. It is made by the Eureka Manufacturing Co., of Boston, the factory is at Bristol, Connecticut.

FIRES.—About eight o'clock last evening the Kerosene Oil Refinery of J. S. Lawrence, on the corner of Illinois and Kingsbury streets, took fire and was destroyed with most of its contents. The loss is about $1,000 on the building and $1,000 on stock. No insurance. The buildings were owned by J. L. Wilson, of Wheeling. The fire was accidental.

Also, about six o'clock last night, the cooper shop of M. Calligan, on Wabash avenue, between Lane and River streets, was destroyed. The loss is small.

CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST DIVISION.—A meeting of the Union candidates of the West Division was held yesterday in Justice Sturtevant's office. The candidates were made a campaign committee, with the following gentlemen, who are to constitute an executive committee, and who are to act in conjunction with said campaign committee:

Chairman—Reuben Taylor.
Secretary—J. Clough Bains.
Executive Committee—Sixth Ward, W. C. Deakman; Seventh Ward, Richard Clark; Eighth Ward, Frederick George; Ninth Ward, Samuel McCotter; Tenth Ward, George Himrod; Eleventh Ward, Geo. Von Hollen; Twelfth Ward, James R. Clark.

ARMY POLITICS.—Capt. Edward Bonham, commanding the 47th regiment Illinois veterans, 2d brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps, now in Missouri, in General A. J. Smith's command, writes to a friend in this city that there is only one McClellan man in his regiment and he is getting somewhat shaky in the faith. So it is. The boys in blue, who know what this war is about, and who do not believe that its prosecution has been a failure, will, wherever they have a chance roll up a unanimous vote for Old Abe.

PRES. BLANCHARD.—The friends of this gentleman, who has been on a trip to Idaho this season, and from whom we recently published an interesting letter, will be glad to learn that on the 11th inst. he was at Denver City, Col. Ter., *en route* for home, with greatly improved health. Perhaps when he returns, he will preach from the text—"I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday the Rockford passenger train on the Galena division which left this city at four o'clock in the afternoon, experienced an accident near Wheaton. The cause of the detention is supposed to have been the breaking down of a truck; the results were the demolition of a couple of baggage cars which were thrown from the track, and a necessary detention of travel till the line was cleared of the debris.

ONE HUNDRED DAY REGIMENTS.—Three of the one hundred day regiments are still at Camp Fry, awaiting their pay. They are the 134th, 140th, and 142d. Whose fault is it that they are not allowed to go about their business. The boys justly complain that they are forgotten. Some of them are already mustered out of the service. If we should be able to ascertain on whose head the blame ought to fall, we shall not hesitate to locate it.

THE OPERATIC CONCERTS.—Seats may still be secured at Higgins' Music Store to-day, for the Operatic Concerts. The company is superb, and most of them already prime favorites. Testa is a rare model of the *tenore di grazia*, and Madame Testa, a magnificent contralto, both will be sure to leave an army of Chicago admirers behind them.

SENT ON.—The rebel Lieutenant caught recruiting in Mount Sterling, last week, has been sent to Chicago, for trial by Court Martial. At the time of the arrest he attempted to swallow his official papers, but did not succeed. They will be used as evidence against him.

KILLED.—Thomas Davis, a house painter residing on Gratiot street, fell from a scaffold on Wednesday, and was so severely injured, that he died the same evening. He was taken to the "Sisters of Mercy Hospital," and properly cared for. Coroner Wagner held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, an alarm of fire was rung for the First District, owing to the burning out of a chimney at the Tremont House. No damage was inflicted.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—The schooner "Annie Bell," from Buffalo, was run into by a propeller yesterday while lying at her dock, just below VanBuren street Bridge, and severely injured. A portion of her port bow was stove in and she commenced leaking badly. Fortunately the tug discharged her cargo or she would probably have sunk. The damage will amount to about $600.

SIXTH WARD ATTENTION.—A meeting of the Union men of the Sixth Ward will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the house of H. Niemeyer, on Canal street, for the purpose of organizing the ward for the coming election. By order of the Ward Committee.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—There will be a meeting this evening of the Union men of the Thirteenth Ward at the corner of Orchard street and North avenue. All Union men are invited to be in attendance. Open at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting.

SOLDIER'S VOTE.—A vote taken in the 132d regiment, one hundred day troops, Colonel T. J. Pickett, gave 500 for Lincoln, and the balance of forty odd, for McClellan. The *Times*, of this city, has been trying to manufacture a vote for its nominee out of that regiment; it was a miserable failure.

ACCIDENT.—Theodore W. Dennison, a youthful express driver, fell from his wagon yesterday, on Madison street, and sustained a fracture of the right leg. He resides at No. 97 Van Buren street.

AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.—On our second page will be found an extended report of the proceedings in Bryan Hall yesterday afternoon, the object being to prepare for holding a fair for the benefit of the soldiers.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Carl Schurz and Hon Schuyler Colfax will find letters to their address at this office.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Photographic Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Northwestern Photographic Society will be held at their new hall, on the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, this evening.

Fair for the Illinois Street Mission.

Great success last night. House crowded, although weather very unfavorable. To-night a first-class set of tableaux will be presented, and all should attend. Reserved seats may be procured from Bliss & Sharpe at 50 cents each.

Benefit.—Mr. T. G. Riggs takes a benefit at the Varieties this evening.

Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, specialist in the treatment of infectious venereal disorders, and all diseases of a private nature.

Dr. James cures Syphilis in its various stages without mercury, iodide potassi, or any poison, but with a neutralizer, a positive cure for this terrible disease; Spermatorrhoea radically cured with an infallible method. Impotency, caused from Spermatorrhoea or loss of semen—this debility, Dr. James will obligate himself in every case to cure, where the organs are perfect in formation, producing full power and vigor.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street. All consultations confidential. oc28-v74-1t

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Agents Wanted.—$15.00 per day. Send for circular, C. M. Dunn & Co., 152 Clark street. oc28-u712-7t

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment,—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skilton Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-197 3m

BALTIMORE OYSTERS.—Those wanting the best oysters should order of George Miller & Co., wholesale and retail depot, 130 Dearborn street, Chicago. P. O. Box, 412. oc25 n830-6t

For Underwear, Wool Shirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c., go to Wilsons, 126 Dearborn st. oc25-n825-5t

PICTURE OF MODERN DEMOCRACY.

The War a Rebellion of Capital Against Labor, to Enslave the Laborer.

What the Southern Democrats think of Northern Laboring Men.

This war is the laboring man's war; a conflict between free labor and slave labor. Shall the North be subjugated to slave labor, or the South to free labor? The slaveocracy and their Copperhead apologists at the North claim that the South represents *capital*, and the North *labor*; that the South is the capitalist and the North the laborer. By slavery the South means labor; by slaveholder, it means capitalist; and by slave, it means laborer. That labor and slavery, and laborer and slave are one and the same thing, is the pervading sentiment of the South. Thus, the report of the Vicksburg Commercial Convention, in 1859, says:

"*Slavery is nothing more than labor obeying unchecked, unregulated, irresponsible capital.*"

The following law governs labor in every slave State:

"A slave (laborer) is one who is in the power of the master (capitalist) to whom he belongs; he can do nothing, earn nothing, and possess nothing, but that belongs to his owner, (the capitalist,) and he is a chattel, personal in the hands of his master, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever."

This is the idea of rebeldom in regard to labor and the laborer. This war is an effort of the slave-driving capitalists to enslave the laborers of the entire nation and continent. For forty years they have labored to bring the nation to regard labor as slavery and laborers as slaves. Now they are fighting to reduce the laborers of the nation, white as well as black, to slavery. Laborers of the North, here is the proof:

"Slave labor, black or white, is right. Nature has made the weak in body and mind for slaves."—[Geo. Fitzhugh, of Virginia.

"The theory of free labor is a delusion. Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, white or black."—*De Bow's Southern Review.*

"The enslavement of the laborer is right in itself, and does not depend on the difference of complexion. Experience shows the universal success of slave labor, and the universal failure of free labor."—*Richmond Enquirer*, organ of Jeff. Davis.

"Two hundred years of liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditti."—[Geo. Fitzhugh.

"Make the laboring man a slave and he would be far better off"—[The same.

"The enslavement of the laborer alone can save society against the dangerous vice of *legislative intermeddling between the laborer and the capitalist.*"—[George McDuffie, Governor of South Carolina in 1835.]

"The free laborer works when he pleases, for whom he pleases, and for what he pleases. But the enslaved laborer works not as *he* pleases, but as his *master* (the capitalist) pleases."—[Report of a Southern Commercial Convention, May, 1859.]

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life; a class requiring but a low order of intellect and little skill. This class constitutes the MUDSILLS of society, and of political government. The manual, hired laborers of the North, the operatives, as they are called, are mere slaves."—[Hammond, of South Carolina.]

"There must be a class of men whose business is to dig the soil and tend the herds, and who *must not be allowed to have any real or personal property of their own.* This class never will, never can, and never ought to take any part in the political affairs of the country."—[Hon. B. Watkins Leigh, of Virginia.]

"Free labor has failed, and that which is not free must be substituted."—Senator Mason, of Virginia.]

"Policy and humanity alike forbid the extension of the evils of free labor to new peoples and coming generations."—[Richmond Enquirer.]

"Slave labor should be allowed to pour itself abroad without restraint, and find no limit but the Southern ocean. I would introduce it into the very heart of the North."—[Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.]

"I would spread the blessings of slave labor, like the religion of our Divine Master, to the utmost ends of the earth. Wicked and rebellious as the Yankees are, I would extend it even to them—*i. e.*, enslave all Northern as well as Southern laborers."—[Brown, of Mississippi.]

"There is not a Democrat in all the North who is opposed to the extension of slave labor"—*i. e.*, who is opposed to the enslavement of the laborers.—[New York Day Book.

"We will call the roll of our slaves on Bunker Hill."—[Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

"In the slave system, the laborer himself is property—a negotiable chattel."—[Commercial Convention at Vicksburg.

"The slave laborers of the South are far better off than the free laborers of the North. Our slave laborers are not only better off as to physical comforts than the free laborers, but their moral, social and domestic condition is better."—[Richmond Enquirer.

"The condition of the slave laborers of the South is heaven on earth compared with that of the free laborers of the North."—[Rev. J. C. Postell, South Carolina.

"The Northern States, in rejecting slave labor, have destroyed order, and rejected the strongest argument to prove the existence of Deity."—[Richmond Enquirer.]

"Free labor is impracticable, and is everywhere starving, demoralizing, and insurrectionary."—[Richmond Enquirer.]

The following basis of the slavemongers' Confederacy was put forth in May, 1861, by a Virginia State Convention called to revise the State Constitution:

"The great interests of every community may be classed under the heads of LABOR and CAPITAL." "Capital belongs to the *few*, labor to the *many*."

"In the North, the element of labor predominates; in the South, capital predominates."

"In the North, the laborer of to-day may be the capitalist of to-morrow; the laborer of the South can never become a capitalist."

"In the North, men of every character and condition are entitled to vote; in the South, all who are in the condition of servitude (laborers) are excluded from voting and holding office."

"In the North, the capitalist employs the laborer, (pays him for his labor); in the South, the capitalist owns the laborer."

"In the North, the children of the poor (the laborers) are educated at the expense of the rich (the capitalists); in the South, the children of the laborers are not educated,"—but it is a crime, a felony, to teach laborers to read and write."

"In the North, there are exemption and homestead laws, and the cry of land for the landless, and homes for the homeless; in the South, the slave (the laborer) can have no land, no home, and can do nothing, earn nothing, and possess nothing but that belongs to his master."

Hon. J. W. Spratt, speaking of the difference between the two conflicting powers, the North and South—the Republic and the Confederacy—says:

"In the one, there is hired labor; in the other, slave labor. In the one, labor is voluntary; in the other, it is involuntary. In the North, the laborers are paid; in the South, the laborers are not paid. In the North, labor is free; in the South it is compulsory. In the North, the laborers have elective franchise; in the South, they have it not. In the North, the laborer has power to rise, and dispose of the fruits of his labor; in the South, the laborer has no power to rise, and dispose of his earnings. The contrast between three two states is inevitable."

"There are *slave* races born to labor, and *master* races born to govern, and control the fruits of labor."—*Richmond Examiner*, 1853.

"WE BELIEVE CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LABOR. Is there any doubt that there should be a laboring class everywhere? In all countries, and under every form of government and civilization, there must be a laboring class—a class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow; and then there must be another class, TO CONTROL THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABOR."—[Herschel V. Johnson.]

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

TOBACCO—Firmer. Sales screps at $1.40@2.80; planters, $9.50@10.25; common leaf, $12.50@16.50; medium shipping, $ 7@21; good, $24.50@28.00; medium manufacturing, $25.50@27.75; and good do at $33.50@39.75 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales superfine at $7.50@7.75; choice do at $8@8.25; single extra at $9, inspected double bbl lined and delivered, double extra at $9.37½@10.00 per bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat steady. Sales common and fair fall at $1.8 @1.85; good at $1.90@1.95; prime at $1.97½@1.98; strictly prime and choice at $1.99@2.10; choice ... at $2 per bu. Corn firm. Sales new at $1.45; prime old yellow at $1.50@1.52 per bu. Oats declined; prime, in good order, 98@99c; musty at 80c per bu. Barley in fair demand. Sales 94 sacks good spring at $2.10; do fair fall at $2.05 per bu. Rye dull, with sales in lots at $1.13 per bu.

WHISKY—Inactive. 40 brls sold at $1.73, and a lot of 77 brls on private terms.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR—Firmer, but inactive. Sales 2,000 brls Brick Mills, double extra on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 28,000 bu. Market 1@2c better. Sales this morning 22,000 bu at $1.77@1.78; on Change, 20,000 bu at same figure—closing firm at outside quotations. Oats—sales 3,100 bu at 65c in store. Barley—$1.55 for fall delivered.

LIVE HOGS—Receipts 1,878. Market steady. Sales 138 averaging 220 lbs at $9.25, and 13 averaging 250 lbs at $10.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Oct. 27.

CLEARED—Gen. McClellan, LaSalle, 175 brls salt; Stars and Stripes, Morris, 68,334 ft lumber, 9,000 lath; H. G. Gaylord, Lockport; Ottawa, Ottawa, 82,553 ft lumber.

ARRIVED—D. Hess, Lemont, 45 yds dimension stone; Advance, Lemont, 40 yds dimension stone; Resolute, Lemont, 50 yds rubble stone; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 50 yds rubble stone; Cavaga, Lockport, 6,860 bu oats; Republic Morris, 180 tons coal; Onward, Joliet, 4,100 bu oats, 500 bu barley; Roscoe, Kankakee Feeder; Imperial, Lockport, 1,043 bu rye, 1,642 bu corn, 245 bu rye, 500 bbls flour, 251 bu beans.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 27—9 p. m.

CLEARED—Drill, Morris; Channahon, Kankakee Feeder, 26,000 shingles, 6 brls salt; Marietta, Kankakee Feeder, 2,000 shingles, 6,500 feet lumber; Advance, Lemont; E. Burnham, Frison; Resolute, Lemont; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 60,000 feet lumber, 200 brls salt; D. Hess, Lemont; Albion, Frison, 40,000 feet lumber, 30,000 lath, staves and heading, 14,500 lbs hoop poles; H. G. Loomis, Lemont.

ARRIVED—Industry, Birdsbridge, 100 tons earth, 80,000 lbs scrap iron; Unadilla, Marseilles, 3,000 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats, 500 bu rye.

Vessels passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

UP—Ogden, Contest, Jessie.

DOWN—St Lawrence, Fountain City, W O Brown Mechanic, Stampede, Hamlet, Racer.

Wind South.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday Evening, Oct. 27, 1864.

COTTON—Steady at $1.21@1.22 for middling.

FLOUR—Unsettled at rather lower prices. Sales at $9.50@9.75 for extra state; $10.40@10.55 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.00@11.75 for trade brands—market closing firm. No sales at inside quotation. Included in the sales are ... extra state and ... last evening for November and December at $10.00.

WHISKY—Heavy and declining. Sales at $1.73@1.74 for Western—closing at $1.72@1.73, and closing at $1.75.

GRAIN—The supply of wheat is quite limited, and with a good demand, partly speculative, prices are quite higher. Sales at $2.31@2.37 for No. 1 Chicago spring; $2.34@2.35 for good Winter Red Western; $2.40@2.45 for Amber Michigan; and $2.50 for White Western. Rye scarce and firmer. Western $1.65. Barley heavy. Corn is lower, but closed quiet with the improvement at the inside. Sales at $1.50@1.53 for Mixed Western—closing at inside price. Oats dull and declining. Sales at 95c for Western.

WOOL—Quiet and steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and prices nominally unchanged. Sugar steady and in moderate demand at 19½@20c for Porto Rico; 17½@18c for Muscovado. Molasses is better request.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower. Crude at 45@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened decidedly lower and quite heavy, but closed more active and firmer at $40.00 for mess; $42.00@42.25 for new do, cash, and regular way, and ... for November, and $31.00@... for prime; and ... for prime mess; also ... for mess ... for Nov ... November, part at $42.50. Beef steady, with fair demand, at $6.00@9.00 for country mess; $13.00@18.00 for repacked mess; and $18.00@20.00 for extra mess. Beef hams steady. Cut meats dull and heavy at 17@19c for shoulders and 18½@22c for hams. Lard less active at 22@23c. Butter in moderate demand at 32@42c for Ohio. Cheese in moderate request at 18@22c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday Oct. 27.

MONEY—Active and easy at 7c.

STERLING—Quiet at 106½.

GOLD—Without decided change. Opening at 215, advancing to 216½, declining to 213½, and closing at 215½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firmer.

STOCKS—Steady. Gold 215; U. S. 6s 5-20s rectd, 106; 7s Ill coupons 105; 5-20 coupons 107¾; Treasury 7 3-10s 106; U. S. 10-40 coupons 96; U. S. 1 yr cert. 95½; Pacific Mail 265; N. Y. Central 117½; Erie 90½; Reading 120; Michigan Central 129; Ill. Cen. 123½; M. C. 126½; M. S. 68¾; F. 134½; Ft. Wayne 99½.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday Evening, Oct. 27.

The market for gold this morning is steady, and opened at 215½ and reaching at noon to 218, which figure was maintained up to 2 o'clock p. m. A rumor on the street that then Grant's army is moving has no effect on gold or stocks.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Sales at $9.25@9.75 for No 1 spring; $9.75@10.00 for red winter; $10.25@10.75 for white, and $11.00@11.75 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and in moderate demand. Sales of No 1 Chicago spring at $1.90@1.95; white Canadian at $2.05. Oats nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 55@58c; wheat, 18@19c; barley, 15c—to New York.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, October 27.

FLOUR—Firm. Extras $10.50; extra family $11.00@11.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at full rates; red $2 50@2.55; Kentucky white $2.70, and holders demand an advance. Corn firm; yellow in demand at $1.80; some sales at $1.82.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $43.00. Lard firm at 24c.

WHISKY—Steady. Ohio $1.73@1.80.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 27.

FLOUR—Firm but dull.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce; amber Milwaukee $2.10@2.12. ... Corn $1.45@1.50.

WHISKY—$1.76.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 18½@19c, corn 16@16½c, oats 11c, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 9,593; wheat, 27,887; oats, 10,648; barley, 3,577.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 591 wheat, 41,509; corn, 28,201; oats, 128,206; barley, 6,910.

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 26th, by Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Mr. THOMAS MARCHANT and Miss CAROLINE A. THOMAS, of New York City.

In this city, Sept. 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. P. Livermore, Mr. GEORGE FINNEY and Miss LOUISE F. LIVERMORE, all of Chicago.

In Philadelphia, Oct. 23d, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Capt. GEORGE Q. WHITE, A. Q. M., and CAROLINE H., daughter of Hon. Chas. Gibbons, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In this city, Oct. 26th, HULDAH, wife of Martin McLaughlin, and daughter of A. Morey, of Johnstown, N. Y., aged 26 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place to-day (Friday) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from 27 Quincy st. Friends of the family are invited; also, the members of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M.

Boston papers please copy.

In this city, on the 24th instant, of water on the brain, EMILINE GRAY, eldest daughter of Benjamin B. and Mary Norton, aged 6 years and 4 months.

Red Jacket Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which [illegible] with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by whose [illegible] a popularity ... cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from either of these loathsome diseases will find a sure cure by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly pure and free from all strong and poisonous drugs put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
21 River Street, Chicago.

jy1-n285-1y-1tew y 4thp

Found.

FOUND—A gentleman's Gold Ring, which the owner can have by calling at the Central Police Station, proving property and paying charges. oc28-x805-3t

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY has been removed to 141 LAKE STREET, over Stryker & Co's Store. The facilities for conducting successfully the treatment of difficult medical and surgical cases are now much increased. Hours for ladies and children from 9 to 12 P. M. daily. J. F. HAYES, M. D., Attending Physician. oc27-v11-3t&tp

NOTICE.—A good Flouring or Custom Mill for sale at a bargain, in a desirable location, with plenty of wheat and good hobs markets for flour and feed. Plenty of water power. Mill [illegible] reason of offering it for sale, party going into the army. A good Miller wanted. Address J. A. BAKER, Agt., Clearwater, Minnesota.

OLDE PAPUR WANTED.

Ekonomie is Welth.

Kash paid fore Olde Pamflets, Bookes and Waiste Paper ov every kinde, 25 Randolf street. oc28 v97-3t&tp JOHN H. PETTIBONE.

Amusements.

THE BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION GIVE THEIR SECOND GRAND ANNUAL BALL, AT BRYAN HALL, On Monday, the 31st inst.

Music by the Great Western Band. Tickets to be had at the door. Tickets, $1. oc27-u52-3t

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, Will sing again at METROPOLITAN HALL FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28th, Introducing their new songs and sentiments, patriotic pathetic and humorous. Doors open at ¼ to 7; Concert will commence at ¼ to 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house 25 cents only. oc27-v14-2t&tp

FAIR AT THE ILLINOIS ST. MISSION UNION CHAPEL (between Lasalle and Wells streets) for the benefit of DESTITUTE CHILDREN, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, OCT. 27 and 28. —ALSO— TABLEAUX AND CONCERT, Friday Evening, Oct. 28, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. Music under the direction of Mr Baumbach. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. oc27-2t

VARIETY THEATRE. Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH..........Acting and Stage Manager.

New Stars! New Attractions!! MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31. Re-appearance of the old favorite MISS CLARA BUTLER. Last week of MAUDE STANLEY, the beautiful Operatic Vocalist. Immense success of JOHNNY ALLEN. Several new stars are engaged and will shortly appear.

CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6:45; Curtain rises at 7:45.

SCALE OF PRICES: Parquette, 25 cents; Dress Circle, 35 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $4.00; Single Seats in boxes, 75 cents.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD and E. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers. Mr. A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28th, Will be presented Dumas great play in five acts, entitled CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

Armand Duval..........Mr. Frank Aiken
Mons Duval..........Mr. Brady
Gaston..........Mr. McManus
De Varville..........Mr. Little
Camille..........Mrs L. B. Perrin
Mad. Prudence..........Mrs. Stoneall
Olympe..........Miss May Howard

This great play will constitute the entire performance.

Grand Matinee—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, when will be presented CAMILLE. SATURDAY NIGHT—The Serious Family.

Will shortly be produced the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room..........30 cts. To Dress Circle or Parquette..........30 cts. Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette..........75 cts. Orchestra Chairs (50 in number)..........$1.00. Private Boxes..........$5.00 and $6.00. Children under 12 years of age to Museum..........15 cts. Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette, will be charged Full Price. Children in Arms, not admitted.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. McVicker & Myers..........Managers. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $6.00 and $4.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the great sensation drama of LUCIA D'ARVILLE.

Lucia D'Arville..........Miss Mary Provost
Countess De Senneville..........Miss Johnson
Eugene De Senneville..........Mr J. E. Nagle

Friday—Benefit of MARY PROVOST. Friday and Saturday—The popular drama of THE FEMALE GAMBLER. Saturday Afternoon—Tom Taylor's comedy of NELL GWYNNE.

BRYAN HALL. ONLY TWO NIGHTS. Italian Opera Company.

The Manager of the Associated Artists, Mme. WHITING LORINI, the celebrated Soprano; Mme. NATALI TESTA, the eminent Contralto; Sig. TESTA, the famous Tenor Robusto; Sig. TESTA, the favorite Tenor di Grazia; Sig. AMODIO, the renowned Baritone; and Mr BEHRENS, Musical Director and Conductor, Will give in this city only

Two Grand Operatic Concerts. On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct 28 and 29. Admission 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. The sale of seats for either night commences on Wednesday at 9 a. m., at H. M. Higgins' Music Store. Doors open at 7¼, commences at 8 o'clock. oc25-u781-6t&tp

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Gentlemen's Class meets Monday and Saturday evenings. Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Ladies' Class on Mondays. Soirees for scholars and friends Tuesday evening.

MISS CLAUDINE MEYERS, MISS MARY DORY, MISS JENNIE MARTINE, } Lady Teachers.

oc25-u85-7t 6thp J EDWIN MARTINE, Principal.

Auction Sales.

OPENING SALES AT THE New Auction House, No. 97 Washington St.

Sales of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, PLATED WARE, Notions, etc., etc., every day and evening.

A large stock of FINE JEWELRY to be sold without reserve.

Out side sales attended, and all kinds of Goods, as well as Real Estate, sold with interest and confidence.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A pleasant home of about two acres of land improved, with a cobble stone house, and all kinds of fruit, in the beautiful and healthy little city of Beloit.

Inquire at 97 Washington street. J. M. REYNOLDS, Gov't Auctioneer.

oc28 v108-1t&tp

AUCTION NOTICE.—Our next sale of Rich Furniture, Carpets, &c., will take place Next Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864, At Salesrooms 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. oc28 v89-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed Felt Hats, at Auction. We will sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, October 28th, a fresh and desirable invoice of Fashionable Hats, consisting in part of Ovide, Madison, Sylph, Hungarian, Imperial, Lorentine and Waterfall Felt Hats, trimmed with Feathers, &c. Also, Turbans with fine trimmings, for Ladies, Misses and Children's wear. Also, an invoice of Men's Hats. The Trade will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as they will be sold in quantities to suit dealers. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. oc28 v86-2t

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE House and Lot, 50 by 125, south front, on Warren street near Lincoln. Price $3,500.

House and Lot, 50x125, north front, on Park avenue near Hoyne. Price $4,200.

House and Lot, 50x125, on Sangamon st. near Lake. Price $5,000.

House on leased ground, running 20 years, at low rent, south front, on Park avenue near Union Park. Price $2,500.

Also, other Houses and Lots and Vacant Lots in every division of the city. J. L. LEE, Real Estate Agent, 66 Clark st. oc28 v13 1t

FOR SALE 80 acres in Sec. 4, 39, 12—35 acres improved, near Harlem. Forty acres in Sec. 14, 38, 12, will be sold very low if applied for soon. Seventy eight acres in Sec. 15, 39, 11 two miles from Harlem. Also, other lands in and around Chicago. oc28 v89 1t J. LEWIS LEE, 66 Clark st.

FOR SALE—A nice two-story frame house of eight rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, with frame barn, on Aberdeen street near Adams, for $5,000.

A two story frame house of eight rooms, and lot 20x 80 feet, with barn, on North Franklin street near Whitney street, for $3,500.

A frame house of six rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, on Ewing street near Halsted, for $2,000.

Two frame houses and lots on West Taylor street near Blue Island avenue for $2,700.

Also, a number of other houses and lots, building lots, river lots and farms.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. oc28-v95-3t

FOR SALE—A frame cottage house of five rooms and four year lease of lot, on Farquier street near Blue Island, for $600; ground rent only $30 per year. Immediate possession given.

A frame house of five rooms and lease of lot for four years, on Green street between Washington and Madison. Ground rent $40 per year. Price $1,650 for lease and improvements.

A frame cottage house of six rooms and five years lease of lot on Ewing street near Blue Island avenue. Ground rent $40 per year.

Also, a number of other houses and lots in different parts of the city, building lots, river lots. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, oc27 u885-2t No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 138 Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph. Also, a few day boarders. oc28-v50-3t

BOARDING—Wanted for a gentleman and wife. West Side preferred. Address P. O. Box 2023. oc28 v101-1t

BOARDING.—Boarders wanted at 157 South Jefferson street. Large and well furnished rooms. Fifteen minutes walk from the Post Office. One block from the street cars. oc28-v96-1t

BOARDING.—To rent. A suit of unfurnished rooms with board at 113 Wabash avenue. oc28 v95-3t

BOARDING.—Wanted, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife, a neatly furnished room with board. Address "C. M." Post Office. oc28-v87-3t

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and first-class rooms by applying at No. 163 Erie street. Two or three day boarders wanted also. The best of references given to those who wish to be permanent boarders. Copperheads not wanted on any terms. oc28-v19 1t

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with board can be had at 288 State st. oc28-v8-3t

BOARDING.—A young gentleman desires board in a pleasant house on the South Side. Address "Z," Box 934 P.O. oc28-v8-1t

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with board by applying at 88 Michigan avenue. oc28-u885-3t

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can have board with pleasant rooms at 84 Adams. Also a few day boarders. oc28-u884-3t

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated at 139 Chicago avenue. Inquire in the basement. Also a few day boarders. oc28-v89-3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain board, with an unfurnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with a family of ... [illegible] ... Address "BOARD," Drawer 6099.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen desire separate rooms without board. North Side preferred. Reference given. Address Box 3669.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Drafted Men who wish to procure substitutes should apply at the Original Office, 84 Dearborn street, Room 1. You will always be supplied at the lowest rates. Beware of street runners who are in no wise responsible. oc28-v 99-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes, to whom the highest Bounty will be paid cash in hand. Choice of regiments. Apply at the oldest and only reliable Recruiting Office in the city, 84 Dearborn street, Room 1. oc28-v98-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army and navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the largest bounties will be paid. We propose doing now as we always have done before, to give more money for men than any other office in Chicago. WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. MURPHY & CO., at the most reasonable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address Lock Box 5883, Chicago, Ill. oc27-v23-3t

WANTED—To inform the public in general and all whom it may concern, that we are now prepared to furnish substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army. Those wishing our services will receive full particulars and good treatment. Most respectfully yours, &c., WM. MURPHY & CO., basement, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets. P. S.—We defy competition, as we always have done either in giving more money to recruits and substitutes or in making less from principals or procuring agents. Give us a call or address Lock Box 5883. oc27 v23-3t

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell the new engraving "Our Peace Commissioners"—Grant, Farragut and Sherman. The great Campaign Text Book for Republicans. The History of Modern Democracy. Presidential Portrait Cards, 15 kinds of Maps, 500 kinds of Pictures, Photograph Albums, fast selling Books and many other fast selling goods. Call on or address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 S. Clark street, Chicago. oc28-v53-1t

WANTED—Agents, traveling and local, to sell our fast selling articles of real merit, needed by every scholar, by every business man and in every family. Agents can make from $100 to $150 per month, with little capital. Address, with stamp for circular J. M. TREMBLEY, 127 Dearborn street, Chicago. oc27-v23-3t

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 50 cents. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DeGRAND, 268 Broadway, New York. oc28 u867-6t

WANTED—Agents male and female—headquarters for the best and most popular subscription works ever published, also maps, charts, photographs, engravings of Lincoln, Grant and McClellan, and portraits of our military and naval heroes, is at 117 South Clark street. Send stamp for circular to R. S. TREAT, publisher and wholesale agent, Chicago, Ill. oc28 v86-3t

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION 20th edition in the bindery; MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest; and REV. DR. BOYNTON'S GREAT WORK, ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. oc28-u815-3t

WANTED—Agents to sell our fine Photograph Albums. These Albums are got up in the best style, are very attractive, and sell rapid sale. We have also a large assortment of campaign medals and badges; also engravings, photographs, &c. Send for circular to C. G. PAYNE & CO., 182 Clark street, Chicago. oc28 v714 1w

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the new book, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, in two volumes, of 800 pages each, handsomely illustrated by fine steel engravings. It is a complete history of Illinois regiments, and will give a list of dead and wounded. Every family in Illinois wants it. CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 83 Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4751. oc28-u716-10t

WATNED—Agents. $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and standard work. 1300 royal octavo pages elegantly bound—400 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $7.50. Exclusive territory given. Address the Publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago. oc28 u788-3t

WANTED—200 Agents wanted from all parts of the West to sell Butterick's Patterns for Cutting Ladies Dresses and all kinds of Clothing. Ladies make from $8 to $15 per week. No capital required. STACY & WILDES, Room 13, up-stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P O Box 5596. oc28 u810 1w

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL PIKE, Box 3258, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. Enclose stamp for circulars. 1y20-v21-3t

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils, and 38 things by which $100 a month can be made. I always keep the best selling goods for agents in the West. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. oc28-u844-1t

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5 to $15 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. (They are worth $100 to any family.) Every family should have them. Address R. T. CROSS, 89 Nassau-st., N.Y., Room 4. oc14-u38-3t

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Particulars sent free. Address, or apply to S. C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. 1y20-u210-3m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Restaurant and Saloon—a central location, with several years lease, fifty day boarders at $5 per week, lodging rooms for travelers, &c. All the furniture, fixtures and lease, $3,000. A. J. HALE & CO., 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets. oc28 v75 1t

FOR SALE.—Business. One half interest in a light and paying business. Stock, fixtures and good will, $400, or the whole interest will be sold for $800. A. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe sts. oc28 v77-1t

FOR SALE—One light covered three-spring wagon and lot of butchers' tools, block and platform scales. Also, harness and horse, together or separate. Call at 219 Madison street. oc27-v1-3t

FOR SALE.—Pianos, Furniture, Paintings, Segars, &c., for sale at cost until Saturday next, on account of change of base. JAMES MILTON TAYLOR, 81 Randolph street near Dearborn. N. B.—Counter with drawers, tables, &c., for sale low.

FOR SALE—Grocery Store and lease of House, now doing a good cash business. For further particulars address Post Office Box 1302. oc28 v3 1t

FOR SALE—A new Case of 24 drawers, with shelves and bins, suitable for the grocery trade, cheap for cash. Inquire at 153 West Lake st. oc28-v99-1t

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Building. A fifty horse power engine, thirteen inches cylinder in the bore, thirty-two inches stroke. Also two boilers, forty-eight feet long, forty-two inches diameter, twenty-eight feet long, two flues in each, fourteen inches in diameter. Also, building containing the same, suitable for a manufacturing business. Engine and boilers in good order, can be moved. The building is 74 feet by 36 feet, and of brick three stories, situated near South Branch. BORDEN & SPAFFORD, Att'ys at Law, No. 5 South Clark st. oc28 v87-3t

FOR SALE—To Planing Mill Men. A No. 1 Ball & William's Planer and Matcher—planes 26 inches wide; used but three months; good as new. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street. oc28 v95-1t

FOR SALE 500 fine bred Merino Sheep. For particulars inquire of C. G. GARBER, 36 State street, or address Post Office Box 834 for one week. oc28-v95 1w

FOR SALE Several Hotels, boarding houses, lager beer saloons, and liquor stores at No. 47 Franklin street, room 11. oc28-v20-3t

FOR SALE—Dental Office for sale. Apply immediately at S. S. WHITE'S Dental Depot, Chicago. oc28-v876 1w

FOR SALE—A House Wagon and Harness, cheap for cash. Price $75.00. To be seen at store 139 Fourth avenue, Chicago. oc28-u872-3t

FOR SALE Stock and Fixtures of one of the best Cigar Stores in the city, doing a first rate business. Address Box 3144. oc28-u876 3t

FOR SALE—30 Horse Power Engine with Fly Wheel, Heater, Pump, &c., run but six months, good as new. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street. oc28 v95-1t

FOR SALE Cheap, one Steam Boiler, 24 feet long, 40 inches diameter, two flues 15 inches diameter each. Apply to Mr. GRAHAM, Empire Works, North Franklin street, near Kinzie. oc28-u876-3t

FOR SALE—A new Theatre, all complete, in Cairo, Ill., completed and opened July 11th, 1864; everything about it is new and complete. The Theatre seats 600, at present prices of admission, and is paying well. It can be made, for a small outlay, to seat 1,000, and, with that addition, will easily lease for $800 per month. It will rent for $50 to $100 per day to run it. It is now leased for two years from July 11th, 1864, first year at $300 per month, second year at $400 per month. It stands on leased ground, lease having five years to run. Not being in the theatrical line, and desiring to discontinue all business I offer it for sale low. The cost of Theatre, Saloon, and all fixtures complete, was near $21,000. The whole will be sold for $12,000, cash; or part cash and balance good paper at six and twelve months, with interest; or I will exchange for a good improved farm, near Chicago; or for unimproved land on Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago branch; or for city property at a fair price. Address H. H. CLIFFORD, Memphis, Tenn., or W. A. GAGE, 211 South Water street, Chicago. I have also, for sale low, a fine side-wheel steamboat suitable for freight or towing, and is a No. 1 Cotton Boat. oc22-u880 15t

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Cheap, and on long time, one of the best farms in Cook County, containing 160 acres, of which 15 acres woodland. The farm is highly improved, has a good orchard, two good houses, barn, &c., &c. Distance from Chicago only 12 miles. Price $45 per acre. Also, a farm of 160 acres in Kane County, eight miles from Elgin, with good improvements. Also, a farm of 90 acres in Iroquois County, near Buckley Station on the Illinois Central Railroad, at a great bargain. Also, a farm of 160 acres in the town of Maine, only 14 miles from Chicago, at a low figure. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Agent, 43 Clark-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—Farms. 98 acres, $4,000. 160 acres, $4,800. 160 acres, $4,000. 81 acres, $2,300. 80 acres, $2,000. 80 acres, $2,100. 174 acres, $6,000. 160 acres, $6,400. 320 acres, $6,400. 160 acres, $3,500. 160 acres, $4,000. All well improved, and near depots and villages. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street. oc28 u877-3t

FOR SALE—Farms. 160 acres, 180 acres, 170 acres, 720 acres, 160 acres, 160 acres, 120 acres, 160 acres, 160 acres, 160 acres, 160 acres, 100 acres, 160 acres. E. H. CUMMINGS, No 133 Clark st. oc27 u84-3t

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a stock farm of 1,280 acres, six miles south of Sterling, all fenced and cross fenced, good buildings, orchard, &c. Cut 1,000 tons of hay this season. All meadow and pasture in Lee County. Apply to C. H. PARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or to C. T. STROMAN, Sec., Dixon, Lee County, Illinois. oc28-u877-3t

FOR SALE—Farm, containing 233 acres, situated in the town of Beloit, Wisconsin, six miles from the City of Beloit, and three miles from Clinton, and two miles from Afton Station. Said farm contains 20 acres of timber land, the balance divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The farm is well watered. There is a good two-story frame house, with granary and good barns and stables thereon, and an orchard of good fruit. Price $30 per acre, $1,000 cash down and the balance on time at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM SHAW adjoining the farm, or to J. W. CAREY, town of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin.

Lost.

LOST—$25 Reward. In going from Clark street on Madison street to State street, or on State to Harrison, a Pocket Book containing two One Hundred Dollar Treasury Notes, pinned together and a piece of paper wrapped around them. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving same at this office. oc28-v90-1t

STOLEN—$25 Reward. From R. R. Pierce, corner of Canal and Judd streets, a Dark Bay Horse, with a white spot in his forehead, one white hind foot and shod all round. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return the horse to the above place. oc28-v19-1t

Wanted.

WANTED—Unfurnished room ... with board for ... children and servant. Address P. O. Box ... oc28-v61-1t

WANTED—Board and lodging for a lady and gentleman in a private family. ... preferred, on or east of Third avenue ... of Harrison street. ... Address "FRED," P. O. Box 1625.

WANTED—A situation by a general housework girl in a small private family. Good references given. Address ... office.

WANTED—A situation in a drug store. A young married man ... has had over ... in the business. A situation in a ... justifiable. Satisfactory references ... Address "PHARMACIEN," No. 113 ... oc28-v91-1t

WANTED—A situation as chambermaid, nurse or taking care of children, or to do up stairs work in a private family. A ... intelligent girl of Swedish descent. Address ... this office.

WANTED—A steady youth of fifteen years wishes board and lodging ... respectable family at a moderate price. ... Address "U," Tribune office.

WANTED—Agents. Agents ... in every county, at $70 a month, expenses paid ... to introduce a new and useful article ... For particulars address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two young ladies, with a limited number of young men of unexceptionable character ... purely fun. Address CAPITOLA ... MAUD LESLIE, Box 282, Galesburg ... oc28-v80-1t

WANTED—Immediately, by a young widower, (before the middle of December) an intelligent and pretty wife, ... two tyrone, who will fit ... in his possession, viz: Two ... pair of No. 2 skaters (one pair ...) hoop skirts ... a large assortment of miscellaneous clothing, ... Applicants will please state style ... FRANK BLAIR, Chicago. oc28 v57-1t

WANTED—A furnished room for two gentlemen, within four minutes walk of the Tremont House. ... Address "D & F," P O. Box 990.

WANTED—One thousand men with money in hand from twenty dollars to a hundred dollars, to commence a business ... from ten to twenty five dollars per day. Apply at room 14, No. 147 South Clark st. Ill. Please do not write ... your letters, or it will ... Drawer 6337 and we will answer.

WANTED—A young man who has served three years in the army ... situation. Is not afraid of hard work ... ence given. Address "S," Box 2365 ...

WANTED—A situation by a German girl in a private family to do housework, or wait ... dining room girl. Call at 148 State st. ...

WANTED—A boy to learn the drug business. Apply at 281 State st. oc28 v91-1t

WANTED—I want a good young Rat Dog. Am willing to pay ... sample to 175 Lake st. J. B. ...

WANTED—A situation by a respectable girl to do chamber work, wait on table or take care of children. Apply ... at 86 Jefferson street between Madison and ... oc28-v27-1t

WANTED—By a young lady, seventeen years, who writes a good ... hand, a situation as copyist, or would write ... tend store. Address "COPYIST," Tribune office. oc28-v88-1t

WANTED—Six good farm hands to harvest corn. Apply ... HOYT, 2¾ Clark street corner South Water ... oc28-v88-1t

WANTED—$100,000 of Cook County Scrip, for which the highest price will be paid. WM. BARTLETT, wholesale and retail Dealer in Fine Clothing and ... Goods, 131 and 133 Randolph st., ... House.

WANTED—Situations ... for clerks, book keepers, porters, ... ers, &c., &c., by active young men, with the best of reference. Apply at 84 Dearborn street. oc28-v88-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, &c., ... situations should apply at the Advertising and General business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, ... situations now open. ... oc 8-v92 1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—A furnished room ... furnished room on the South Side ... for one or two ladies. Address ... 3525, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Two girls with ... where they can make a home ... to sew and ... winter or longer if agreeable ... plain sewing or ironing. Can give good ... Address Box 3245, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl in a private family to wash and iron and to do other ... Can find a permanent place by ... street, second house west of ... street cars pass the door.

WANTED—A good smart boy ... wishes man to attend to office ... able to ... preferred. Must have good ... Salary $25 per week. Apply at 84 ... room 3. oc28 v1 1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—A gentleman that has five years of age was ... wholesale house of ... Commercial College in St. Louis ... correspond in English, German and French, also ... knowledge of other languages ... York and Chicago. Please address ... Box 2337, Chicago.

WANTED—An active man as partner in a family grocery store ... a good business. Call at corner of ... and State street.

WANTED—By a young man a situation in the hardware business ... three years' experience in the iron ... trade in Chicago, and can give ... ence. Best of reference given. Address "J. S.," Box 899, Decatur, Ill. oc28-v92-1t

WANTED—An interest in a business already established ... capacity. Or would commence ... having similar advantages. Address "C. F. PRINS," P. O. Box 1710.

WANTED—A Tanner and Currier, one qualified to superintend business in the absence of the owner. Address ... Sterling, Ill., stating wages by day, ... oc27 v24 1w

WANTED—House and furniture. Any party having a house to rent ... at a bargain, with immediate possession ... adjoining city, P. O. Box 2350, ... scription of location, price, &c.

WANTED—To rent, a good house in a good location on the ... Any one having such a house will ... Address "H. S." Tribune office ...

WANTED—A Salesman in first class retail hat store. ... W. L. EMERSON, 78 Lake street ... oc28 v95 1t

WANTED—Immediately, a girl to do general housework in a ... Call at 345 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A party who has from two to five thousand dollars, ... interest in an established business ... large profits. The party must ... Call at 302 Lake street, ... Drawer P. O. 4190.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire at L. WARD ... avenue, second door south of ... oc24 v38 1t

WANTED—To rent about the 15th of November, by a respectable family, a small house of four or five rooms ... in a good locality and convenient ... with terms, "J D," P. O. Box 2466.

WANTED—By a Lady, a home in a family where she can ... ally useful in sewing ... housework. Would like ... or country. Address "M W D," Tribune office.

WANTED—Substitutes for ... Army and Navy ... BITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—A Notary Public Commission for the City of Chicago ... chase. Address "G S," P. O. Box 4611. oc28-u814 1w

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment, ... 5614, Chicago, Ill., giving ... name of company and regiment ...

WANTED—A suitable ... for the manufacture of ... Barley, where grain ... Partner wanted. Address "W. G." ...

WANTED—Five Musicians to join the Brigade Band of ... vision, 20th Army Corps, stationed at ... first-class, one second class ... Any person ... address ... shall County, Ill.

WANTED—A Tinner to work ... constant employment ... be given. Apply ... DAVISON & CO., Mineral ...

WANTED—Immediately, ... every town and county in the ... Agents to sell the ... Gresley ... entire period of ... the philosophy of ... to sell ... GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 118 Lake st., Chicago. P. O. Box 2012.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, ... Laborers at $1 per day ... and rations ... Chicago ... quire at the Government ... street, Chicago, Illinois. C. M. ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—A nice Cottage ... North Division. Price $25 ... sale a House and Lot ... KILES, 123 Clark street.

TO RENT—House to rent ... quire at J. M. REYNOLDS, ... Washington street.

TO RENT—A Flour, Feed ... Provision Store, to a good ... Address "H S," Tribune office.

TO RENT—With board, ... pleasant rooms, suitable for ... 149 State st.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The official dispatches confirm the previous hints alluded to in our last issue of a movement Grant's army. Two corps were thrown forward on our left, those of Hancock and Warren, in a strong reconnoissance of which tested the strength of the rebel defenses below Petersburg, while Gen. Butler felt the rebel strength east of Richmond. It was not an assault, and none was made by our forces. Our men were pressed closely forward, but held well in hand, and when the enemy attacked, as they did, they were repulsed and driven back, our troops holding the ground gained, until ordered to retire from the advance position. Readers of war dispatches will experience a sense of disappointment that this was all that was achieved, and may recall, especially if they are Copperheads, the military movement of the "King of France with forty thousand men," but those who more adequately interpret war news will accept these dispatches as part and parcel of others to come. They detail an event to be judged not separately, but as part of a great whole, a move in a grand game, with Richmond the stake. Mere lookers on at chess where two skillful players are well matched, are apt to wax impatient, and lead light importance in moves that apparently mean nothing. The breathless crowd around the prize ring sometimes wonder why so long strokes are only feints and fruitless passes, but by and by comes the telling thrust and the resounding blows. Grant has just got in one solid damaging stroke on his adversary's bread-basket up in the Shenandoah, and is now making feints about his ears. Presently the mailed hands will strike something hard. The reconnoissance in force yesterday along our main line of over a score of miles, from below Petersburg to the Yorktown road due east of Richmond, meant something, and is the prelude to warmer work ahead.

The rebels are aware of our approaching Presidential election, and are getting up expeditions of parties to help their Northern friends. One common purpose moves them, whether they lurk hungrily on the Canada line, or bushwhack along the Missouri border, or press forward their armed forces even to the Ohio River. The rebels know that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln rolls a stone to the door of their sepulchre, and they are eager to help Little Mac. Forrest means this as surely in his menace at Paducah as did Price in his swoop upon Missouri. Both ... will fail. Even Hood's greater movement, now apparently aimed at Middle Tennessee is an electioneering measure, an attempted diversion in favor of the rebellion. All of them will fail. The people have set themselves sternly at work to crush this rebellion. They will pierce it with bullets, press it down with ballots, let out its soul life with the bayonet and follow it through every guise until the Union is restored. The aspects of the military situation in our dispatches elsewhere from Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri and the hints out of Canada upon which Gen. Dix stirring order elsewhere given is based, have this interpretation, and will have this ending.

The telegraph and railroad are repaired to Atlanta, and Sherman's communications are free. His army is sharply following Hood.

A rebel Major and six rebel privates are to meet, to-day, at St. Louis, the requirements of the stern mandate of Blood for Blood. To no less gentle treatment will the guerillas yield.

President Geffrard, of Hayti, issues a proclamation formally announcing the suppression of revolt, and the restoration of order in that Republic.

Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary, is out in a formal attempt to injure our National credit abroad. He reminds us of a very ill-favored boy, with a letter in the post office, who should busy himself in Wall street with decrying the credit of the millionaire, Astor. The needy, greedy rebel will get the cold shoulder abroad, for he is overdoing the thing. They are not wanting for that kind of advice.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax passed through this city last evening for Iowa, where he is to labor in the canvass. He speaks at Dubuque to-day. It will be received with universal regret that, by a failure of his voice, Gen. John M. Palmer will not be able to fulfil his appointments in Northern Illinois.

Lieut. Col. D. J. Hynes, of the 17th Ill. cavalry, Chief of Cavalry for the District of North Missouri, arrived in this city last evening from St. Louis, having made a very happy escape from rebel hands, having been captured with the fall of Glasgow, and paroled. Being debarred from the privilege of fighting the rebels in the field, this gallant officer comes home to harm the rebel cause in a way still left open to him by voting for Honest Old Abe. It is a strange omission that the rebel paroles do not forbid this, and at least require their paroled prisoners to vote for Little Mac. Lieut. Col. Hynes is a Chicago boy, an old attache of the TRIBUNE, and has risen to a deserved prominence in the cavalry service, which he entered at the outbreak of the war. He deserves to be in at the death of the Rebellion, and to live to see the reward that awaits the loyal sacrifices and exposures of to-day.

Our St. Louis midnight dispatch announces the good news that the bloodthirsty wretch Bill Anderson was killed yesterday, in Ray county. When this murderer of the defenseless, this violator of the decencies due the dead, this scourge of Missouri loyal homes, comes to his own place, there will be a fluttering among the superior fiends, some one of whom will have to give way for him.

The Canada Conference, for some time in session at Quebec, for the consolidation of the British American Provinces, has concluded its session and adjourned.

MISSOURI.

Our news from Western Missouri comes slowly, but is increasingly encouraging. We do not indeed find great cause to admire the general military plan, or lack of plan which allowed Price to spread himself through Missouri as he has done. The fire was allowed to get under too good headway before the Fire Department got at work, and it looks after all as if plucky Kansas was to win most of the glory of punishing Price, for it was the troops of the trans-Missouri region who rushed to the border and falling on Price have given him his drubbing. But it is no matter who did it. It was all in the family, and was well done. We have the official dispatches of Gen. Pleasanton, whose transmission failed us on Thursday evening. These dispatches give us most cheering and conclusive proofs of the entire success of our forces. Gen. Pleasanton says that his brave troopers marched ninety-two miles in two days, and fought during the last thirty-two miles. Our forces was less than 6,000, while Price's was fully 25,000. Price has but one gun left, and no ammunition, he having blown up his train, and also burned 400 wagons, to save them from capture. We have taken 2,000 prisoners and several thousand stand of arms. The rebel Gen. Fagan is reported killed.

The loss to the rebels is no slight one. Marmaduke has been one of their ablest trans-Mississippi commanders. Cabell is an officer of talent, was formerly a member of Congress from Florida, and has made himself prominent on the rebel side. Both are now in our hands as prisoners. The death of the rebel General Fagan is also a loss to them. Price hoped to get safely away with the rich spoils of the regions of Missouri he has stripped, but has been forced to put the torch to them in his headlong flight. We have two thousand of the forlorn tatterdemalions who followed his standard, most of them by enforced conscription, all of them thoroughly sick of fighting under the rebel colors. Doubtless a large share of them will be very little desirous to go back to Price. Altogether Daddy Price's misadventure is pitiable and thorough.

But the trials of Missouri are not ended. She swarms ... an ant-heap with disloyal ... From every quarter come daily and hourly tidings of rapine, bloodshed and banditism visited upon her residents in exposed localities. Many of these